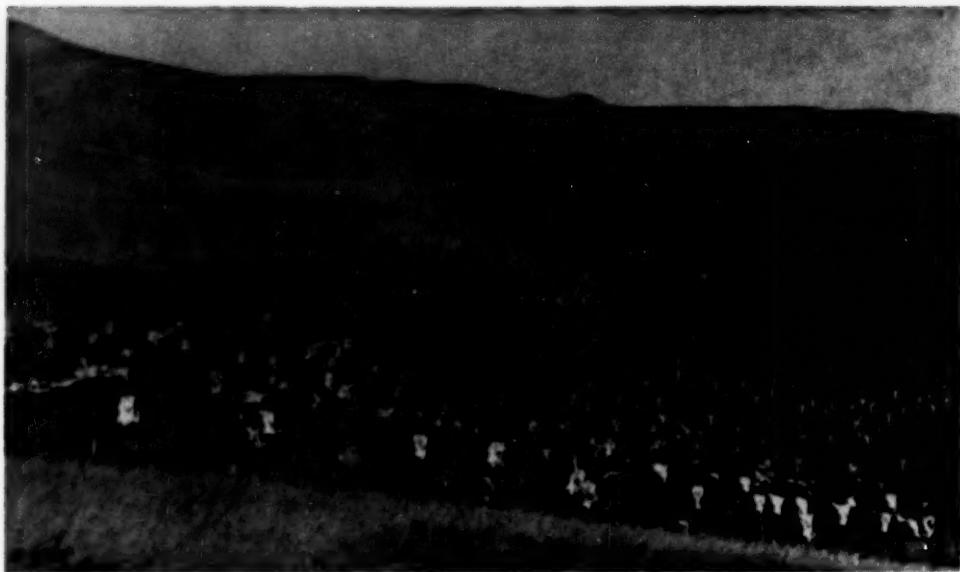


The Cattleman

Fort Worth, Texas, February, 1931

VOLUME XLVII - No. 9





How much will they bring?

THIS anxious question is in the minds of many thousands of livestock producers over the nation. The answer for each one, of course, is determined by a number of factors which resolve themselves down to DEMAND, demand on the market where his particular sale is made. And certainly the greatest demand will be felt on the market where the most buyers are bidding for the offering. That fact is one of many reasons the central market, with its large number of buyers, serves the best interests of the producer.

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filled weights, bonded weighmasters and Federal supervision. So the question of "how much will they bring" may be faced with much less anxiety by the producer who always sells at the Fort Worth Stock Yards—the market which always provides the most favorable conditions for the producer. It's the most convenient, dependable and profitable place to market your livestock.

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FORT WORTH, TEXAS

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WHICH WE HAVE CONSIGNED CATTLE**

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February 9, Houston, Texas
Our Consignment: 2 Bulls



Texas Mid-Coastal Brahman Breeders Range Bull Sale

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Our Consignment: 5 Bulls



Imperial Eastern Brahman Show

March 23, Bartow, Florida
Our Consignment: 2 Bulls, 1 Heifer



J. D. HUDGINS

"Beef-Type Brahmans"

Hungerford, Texas
Wharton County

Welch, Oklahoma
Craig County

The Cattleman

Vol. XXXVII

FEBRUARY, 1961

No. 9

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1521 requests for Mill Iron BULL CALVES for 1951



We're doing all we can to help the old bird
but he'll have to be jet-propelled ... because ...
we have added, this year, nineteen **new** herd
sires in nineteen **new** pastures ...
Fifty cows to a pasture ... a total of
950 heifers

We think our herd bulls are
making great headway in pro-
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and **TYPE** we want in our
cattle.



Our 1950 registration was **1715-**
At this rate it won't be long
'till we can meet the increas-
ing requests of all buyers.

Write to AUSTIN "POLLY" O'NEIL
Manager Mill Iron Ranches
Wellington, Texas
for detailed information on
THE 1951
Mill Iron Annual
BULL CALF SALE

MILL IRON
COLORADO BOMBING 6976
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COLORADO TYPE HEREFORDS



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At Milky Way Hereford Ranch
"COLORADO DOMINO 159th"

Was true Banning-Lewis "Colorado Type".

Continuing a long and productive association, Banning-Lewis Ranches and Milky Way Hereford Ranch announces that: A one-half interest in "Colorado Type 236 Jr." has been purchased by Alan Feeney. A one-half interest in "M.W. Big Shorty" has been purchased by Banning-Lewis Ranches.

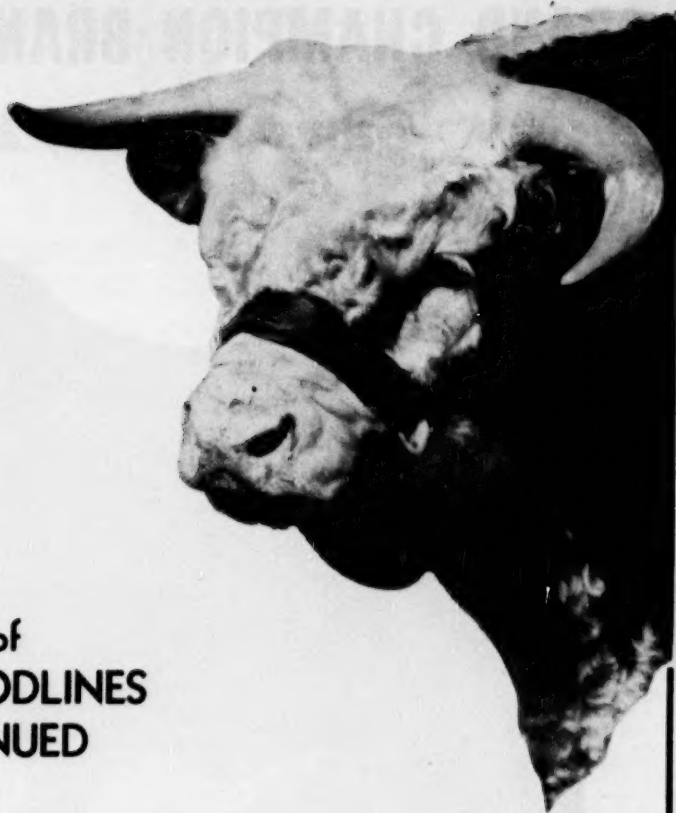
We look forward to promising results through the crossing of the famous blood lines of these two young herd sires.

Recent sales include seven select bulls from our carlot displayed at the National Western at Denver to the famous Mill Iron Ranches. Also 10 bulls, several of which were from the Denver Carlot Show, to T. L. (Jack) Roach and Son of Amarillo.

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PROVED
SUCCESSFUL
COMBINATION of
HEREFORD BLOODLINES
IS TO BE CONTINUED**

**Larry
Domino
50th**

Announcing our joint ownership with Banning-Lewis Ranches, of the two outstanding young bulls, COLORADO TYPE 236th JR. and MW BIG SHORTY. The Dandy Domino 2d and Larry Domino 50th cross will now be continued in both of these herds. This combination has produced for us such champions as . . . MW Larry Domino 37th, MW Larry Domino 83d, MW Larry Domino 200th, MW Larry Domino 107th, MW Larry Domino 12th, MW Larry Domino 89th, MW Prince Larry 15th, MW Larry Mixer 1st and many others.

Milky Way Herefords

PHOENIX and SPRINGVILLE, ARIZ.

GRAND CHAMPION BRANGUS FEMALE

San Antonio, 1950



Clear Creek 62, Our Grand Champion Female at the 1950 San Antonio Brangus Show

CLEAR CREEK BRANGUS will be on exhibit again at the San Antonio Livestock Show. The big day for Brangus will be February 20th, when Clear Creek Ranch along with sixteen other Brangus breeders, will show seventy-one head in competitive classes for prize money totaling \$1,800.00. Judging will start at 9 A.M. with Louis Gilbreath as judge.

You are cordially invited to attend this Brangus Show and see the progress that is being made in this new breed of beef cattle. You are especially invited to visit the Clear Creek Ranch stalls and to make our stalls your headquarters during the San Antonio Livestock Show.

If You Sell Beef—It Will Pay You to Buy Brangus—The CLEAR CREEK Kind!



Frank Buttram

WELCH, OKLAHOMA

Raymond Pope

Telephone Welch-8227



Of things that concern cattle raisers

The Cattleman Cover

THE OLD AND THE NEW—by H. C. Bennie

OUR cover this month is a combination of two paintings by H. C. Bennie, a Fort Worth artist. We have chosen to call them "The Old and the New", since they depict scenes painted from identical spots on the ranch of Julian Ball, southwest of Fort Worth.

The lower of these two scenes, the "New", is a painting of the Julian Ball ranch and its modern herd of Herefords as it is today. In the "Old", the artist used his imagination and depicts a trail herd being driven over the same territory. There are still portions of the old trail visible over which this herd is traveling on the Ball ranch today.

The modern herd of Herefords in the lower picture are a part of the registered Herefords in the Julian Ball herd. This ranch has been used for the production of registered Herefords for many years. It at one time belonged to the late C. A. Lanus, a prominent Hereford breeder. In the upper picture, the artist used Jack Summer's foreman on the Ball ranch as a model for the cowboy at the head of the trail herd. The hills in the background are the Palo Pinto Mountains.

The artist, Mr. Bennie, has done a number of paintings and murals for Texas people. The most extensive of these are two murals for Buster Wharton's Zacawesta Ranch home near Vernon. He also did four murals for the Louis Sikes ranch home near Wichita Falls and two for the late Colonel E. E. Dickie. His paintings are to be found in a number of Fort Worth homes and business places. Mr. Bennie specializes in Western animal paintings. Some of his best work is of western wild life.

He was a former instructor at the Kansas City Art Institute and has had considerable commercial art experience and his paintings have been exhibited extensively.

The paintings from which these reproductions were made are eight feet wide and four feet deep and are now hung in the living-room of the Julian Ball ranch home.

Directors Meeting

THE fourth quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association will be held at the Adolphus Hotel at 2:00 P. M., March 12, 1951.

President Willoughby urges all directors and others interested in the livestock industry to make plans to be present.

Opposed to Any Price Controls on Cattle

IN the account of the December 9 directors meeting, published in the January issue, a typographical error completely changed the meaning of remarks made by Judge Joe G. Montague. Montague explained at the meeting that "he

was rather pessimistic about the general situation and that he believed that controls on prices would be established on all commodities." However, the printers set his remarks "that controls on prices should be established . . .", changing the meaning of his remarks entirely. The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association is and always has been unalterably opposed to any controls on prices of cattle.

Cattle Theft Prosecutions

ON December 11, the attorney for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association assisted District Attorney Floyd King in the trial of H. B. McGowan, indicted for theft of cattle from Dawkins Estate, at Claude, Texas. This case resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

On December 28, 1950, Buford Alvin Largent pleaded guilty to cattle theft from Searcy Smith and Son of Grimes County before Judge Max M. Rogers. Largent was given a five year probation sentence.

Evidence in this case was secured by Inspectors Eckols and Perkins of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, assisted by Ranger Ed Campbell of Houston.

Cattle and Sheep and Lambs on Feed

THE number of cattle on feed in the United States on January 1, 1951, was 5 per cent larger than a year ago and the largest on record, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The estimated number on January 1 was 4,556,000 head, 208,000 head more than on feed January 1, 1950. The increase is general, except in the East Corn Belt States, where a slight reduction occurred. The number on feed in the Western States is 15 per cent larger than last year.

The number on feed in the North Central States, which include the Corn Belt, was 2 per cent larger than a year ago. The West Corn Belt States are up 4 per cent, while the feeding in the East Corn Belt is 1 per cent below last year. The Corn Belt total on January 1 was estimated at 3,528,000 head, the third highest on record, compared with 3,449,000 head last year. Only three North Central States show fewer cattle on feed this year than last, with Indiana and Michigan each down 5 per cent and North Dakota down 2 per cent. Kansas showed the largest increase, being up 10 per cent, while Nebraska was up 7 per cent. Iowa, the leading feeding State, shows a 2 per cent increase.

Reports from cattle feeders in the Corn Belt show a continuing tendency toward lightweight feeder cattle. On January 1 the proportion on feed that weighed less than 600 pounds was 33 per cent, compared with 31 per cent last year and 23 per cent two years ago. The number of cattle on feed weighing over 900 pounds made up 26 per cent of the total this year, compared with 27 per cent last year and 34 per cent two years ago.

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the United States on January 1 this year was 6 per cent less than last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. The number on feed is estimated at 3,440,000 head or 204,000 head less than last year and the smallest number on feed since 1920. Nebraska, the leading lamb feeding State this year, shows a sharp increase in feeding, due largely to the late season shift of lambs from Kansas wheat pastures. However, lamb feeding in nearly all other important States is below last year. A few scattered States show increases, but the number of lambs involved is relatively small. Wheat pastures in the Great Plains deteriorated sharply during the past six weeks and lambs have been shifted rapidly to other feeding sections.

In the 11 Corn Belt States the number on feed is estimated at 2,186,000 head, a decrease of 4 per cent, or 86,000 head, from last year. Excluding Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana, lamb feeding in all other Corn Belt States is less than a year ago. Feeding in Nebraska is 50 per cent above last year, while in Illinois the number is 5 per cent larger. In Indiana the same number is estimated on feed this year as last. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, reductions are as follows: Michigan, down 4 per cent; Wisconsin, down 5 per cent; Iowa, down 6 per cent; Ohio, down 10 per cent; South Dakota, down 20 per cent; Mis-

Dallas All Set To Greet Cattlemen

RAY W. WILLOUGHBY, president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, is gratified over the response of members of the association to the call for the 74th annual convention in Dallas March 12, 13 and 14. Already more than 1500 reservations have been made, according to a check of Dallas hotels. Members intending to attend the convention are urged to make their reservations promptly.

Secretary Henry Bell assures the members an excellent program of speakers, headed by the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Honorable Allan Shivers, Governor of Texas.

Dallas is going all-out to assure visitors a good time. This is the first time in 31 years that Dallas has had the privilege of being host at a cattleman's convention and nothing has been left undone for the entertainment of delegates and friends.

The Adolphus and Baker Hotels have been designated as joint headquarters for the seventy-fourth annual convention.

I need protection against
HEMORRHAGIC-SEPTICEMIA
(Shipping Fever)



**HEMORRHAGIC-SEPTICEMIA
BACTERIN**

Hemorrhagic-Septicemia, commonly known as "shipping fever" is a highly infectious disease to which livestock, particularly when in poor condition, can easily fall victim. Severe changes in weather, change of feed and other unfavorable conditions can help bring on Hemorrhagic-Septicemia. Help control losses from this costly disease—make it a rule to include the administration of Globe Hemorrhagic-Septicemia products in your regular vaccination program.

SULFA-SOLUTION

Globe Sulfa-Solution is recommended for use in the treatment of Pneumonia (Shipping Fever) and Foot Rot in Cattle, Calf Diphtheria and the Pneumonia-Enteritis complex in Swine when caused by or complicated with Sulfa-susceptible organisms.



**CORYNEBACTERIUM
PASTEURILLA
BACTERIN**

(Whole Culture)

Vaccination with Globe Corynebacterium Pasteurella Bacterin is recommended in the cold, rainy season, as an aid in raising body resistance against Hemorrhagic-Septicemia and Diphtheroid organisms of the type and species contained in the formula.

Remember, Globe makes a complete line of veterinary, biological and pharmaceutical products, including Anti-Hemorrhagic-Septicemia Serum.

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souri, down 25 per cent; Minnesota, down 27 per cent, and Kansas, down 33 per cent.

The acreage of wheat pasture in the Great Plains States, suitable for lamb feeding, decreased sharply in November and December and the number of lambs on these pastures was greatly reduced. In Kansas the very favorable early wheat pasture outlook did not materialize, and lambs have been moved to other feeding sections. It is estimated that 210,000 head of lambs were on Kansas wheat pastures on January 1, compared with 394,000 head last year. Wheat pasture lamb feeding is considerably below last year in both Oklahoma and Texas and continues on a low level in Colorado.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED, JANUARY 1, 1951, BY STATES

States	CATTLE				SHEEP AND LAMBS			
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Thousand head							
Pa.	85	88	88	84	25	25	20	19
New York	110	120	125	125	267	265	210	189
Ohio	155	181	185	176	179	112	84	84
Ind.	425	475	489	489	100	242	189	189
Ill.	77	82	90	86	95	85	80	85
Mich.	83	80	87	91	105	66	55	57
Wis.	240	300	294	300	102	210	170	165
Minn.	770	901	865	974	102	450	382	344
Iowa	249	280	315	324	103	160	165	130
Mo.	58	58	57	56	98	80	82	82
N. Dak.	136	177	180	180	100	191	153	104
S. Dak.	350	450	420	450	107	810	630	630
Nebr.	200	280	282	277	110	382	351	460
Kans.	39	19	68	38	105	13	39	49
Tex.	115	144	161	177	110	100	105	118
Ore.	55	58	25	29	118	245	216	129
Mont.	80	95	78	78	87	115	75	80
Wyo.	29	18	15	17	112	165	100	83
W. Va.	180	192	191	211	110	675	520	455
Calif.	22	35	17	16	94	44	30	28
N. Mex.	40	42	50	87	147	55	15	10
Ariz.	44	48	48	113	140	81	60	72
Utah	24	26	22	22	100	22	15	8
Nev.	24	24	22	24	109	41	27	28
Wash.	24	22	30	33	110	20	16	15
Idaho	209	258	296	248	127	256	198	187
Ala.	1,321	4,530	4,448	4,556	106	4,851	4,005	3,440
Total, U. S.	1,321	4,530	4,448	4,556	106	4,851	4,005	3,440

*Estimates include only cattle being fattened for market as a more or less distinct agricultural enterprise, and excludes small operations incidental to dairy and general farming. Cattle thus fed are presumed to produce carcasses that will grade commercial or better. *Revised estimates. *1951 as a percent of 1948. *Includes sheep and lambs on feed in commercial feed lots.

Continued Soil Conservation Speed-up Urged

THE importance of soil conservation to national defense was emphasized by H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service in his 1950 fiscal year report to the Secretary of Agriculture. The report records accelerated conservation progress for the sixteenth straight year. It terms modern soil conservation which treats and uses the land according to need and capability, "an indispensable part of our first line of national defense."

"It seems to me," Dr. Bennett said, "that the very uncertainty of the world's political, economic and military situations makes it imperative that we speed up our conservation work. In the near future, we must be able to say that our agricultural plant is stable and that its capacity for production, as far as we can see ahead, can be expanded to meet any anticipated needs without danger of serious damage to our future productive capacity."

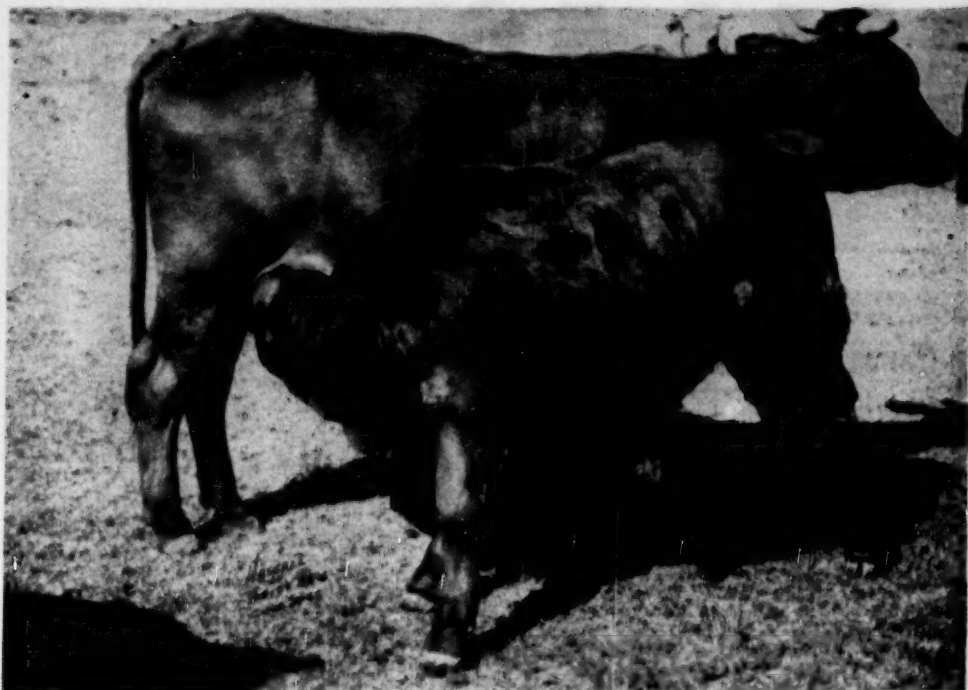
To that end, the report sets as the service's goal, completion of at least an average of 4 per cent of the remaining conservation job on United States farmlands each of the three next fiscal years, working through farmers' soil conservation districts. That compares with 2.7 per cent of the total remaining job done in the 1950 fiscal year. The soil conservation head expressed the belief that, with adequate facilities, the job of applying the basic conservation measures to the land could be completed in about 20 years, after which would remain the continuing task of maintaining the conservation improvements.

By June 30, 1950, the report shows 18.6 per cent of the conservation job had been completed, in addition to a considerable spread of unrecorded practices to farms both within soil conservation districts and outside. That is about one-fifth of the total job. In the 1950 fiscal year alone, basic conservation measures were applied to 26,071,342 acres. This was described as an increase of 388 per cent—nearly five times as much work done—over 1942, for example, with operating facilities increased during this eight-year period by only about 50 per cent.

"In addition to the conservation measures applied to the land," it was pointed out, "much farm planning work was done and enough soil conservation surveys were carried out for a healthy backlog of necessary conservation farm plans."

The report gave this accounting of accomplishments in soil conservation districts with assistance of the Soil Conservation Service, for the fiscal year and through June 30, 1950:

Soil conservation surveys for farm planning: 31,467,217 acres for the year and 334,776,969 acres to date. Farm and



We still have available for contract for delivery this fall at our Matheson Distribution Center, five bull calves under the BEEFMASTER Plan and ten bull calves under the Lasater Ranch Commercial Plan. When these have been contracted we will be completely sold out of all ages and sexes for 1951, since the Falfurrias Distribution Center has been sold out for some time.

We are now accepting contracts on our 1952 calf crop under The BEEFMASTER Plan. Write for your copy.

Authorized BEEFMASTER breeders are urged to send us listings and descriptions of cattle they have for sale. We will list them in our Authorized BEEFMASTER Breeders' Service which is sent to those inquiring to us about BEEFMASTERS. No charge for this service to anyone.

When visiting the BEEFMASTERS be our guest for the night at the air-conditioned Tower Courts at Falfurrias.

522-Pound Baby

The big baby in the unretouched picture is Don Colorado, a BEEFMASTER bull calf. He was dropped on April 17, 1950, on our Matheson, Colorado, ranch and was weaned October 13, 1950. At that time, when he was a little less than six months old, Don Colorado weighed 522 pounds.

That's a lot of weight for a six-months-old, of course. But it's even more remarkable because the mother, Dona Elena, was a 1948 calf herself, and Don Colorado is her 1950 dividend. He's the first calf of a two-year-old heifer and was not creep-fed.

Don Colorado is another example of the unusual weights displayed by BEEFMASTERS of all ages.

Lasater BEEFMASTERS *The American Cattle*

A Beeford-Shorthorn-Brahman Blend—the result of a continuous, constructive breeding program since 1908

Trademark "LASATER BEEFMASTER" registered U. S. Patent Office
RANCHES: Falfurrias, Texas; Matheson, Colorado.

THE LASATER RANCH: BOX 545; FALFURRIAS, TEXAS

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TO THE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP:



It is a distinct privilege and a great pleasure as mayor of Dallas to welcome the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association to Dallas for their first annual convention here in 31 years.

The cattle industry is a foundation stone of this great Southwestern empire in which we all share. Cattle and cattle raisers have contributed immeasurably to the growth and progress of the region.

The contributions of cattle raisers of Texas and the Southwest, and their great Association, toward the building of this great Southwestern country, will no doubt be matched or exceeded by their future achievements.

This is just one of the reasons why Dallas is happy to have you, and why we want you to come back soon. Another reason is that we just like to have our neighbors come to see us. And now that you know the trail, please come back more often.

W. H. Savage

Mayor, City of Dallas



INVITES YOU . . .

...to what is planned to be the most memorable convention in the history of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association

MARCH 12, 13, 14, 1951

WHEN you come to Dallas next month for your 1951 convention, you are going to enjoy hospitality that has never been surpassed... hospitality in Dallas' homes, churches, cultural institutions, stores, theaters, hotels... in fact everywhere you turn.

It is a very important event to Dallas—being host to your 1951 convention.

It has been 31 years since your Association has met here. Dallas wants to insure that future visits won't be so few and far between. And Dallas wants to show you "what it's got."

In addition to unequalled entertainment, you will find here a veritable "cattle capital," with six meat packing houses, historic saddle and leather goods firms, huge refrigerated warehouses...banks, insurance companies and other institutions which have given strong economic support to the industry.

Dallas is proud of the fact that the production of beef cattle in East Texas, of which this city is the business and social center, has grown to an importance in the industry which cannot be minimized.

The Dallas-East Texas area is one of the Southwest's major consumers of meat. The area produces great quantities of cottonseed and other cattle feeds.

The Texas Research Foundation, north of Dallas, is constantly at work developing grasses suitable for grazing. And here is the home of the State Fair, a major promoter of Southwestern livestock.

Your fellow Association members...our municipal officials...Chamber of Commerce...our citizenry...cordially invite you. Come to Dallas next month and take over...for the time of your life and, we hope, the best convention in the history of your Association!

FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS, WRITE TODAY TO HOTEL COMMITTEE, ROOM 5, 2229 BRYAN STREET, DALLAS



ranch conservation plans prepared: 132,762 on 38,777,825 acres during the year. This was a total of 780,473 active conservation plans, covering 217,994,968 acres. Acreage treated with basic conservation measures: 26,071,342 during the year or a total of 120,929,693.

New farmer-organized soil conservation districts formed last fiscal year amounted to 121, bringing the total to 2,285. These districts cover 1,253,483,926 acres in the 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They include approximately 4,772,000 farms and ranches containing about 850,000,000 acres of farmland. The report also shows that a total of 554 subwatershed work plans had been prepared to June 30, under flood control operations, on 7,174,703 acres and 40,057 farms.

"The water conservation activities of the Soil Conservation Service have been brought to a state of readiness during the past year," Dr. Bennett reported, "for maximum effectiveness in helping to meet emergency as well as normal water conservation problems."

"A million farmers in soil conservation districts and under other programs of the Service have now experienced firsthand the benefits that come from practicing soil and water conservation of the modern kind," he added.

Touching further on soil and water conservation progress and interest in relation to the world as a whole, the report said:

"Interest in the soil conservation work of the Service continued throughout the world. This was shown not only by the great volume of mail inquiries received from many countries for information and advice but also by the large numbers of technical and administrative visitors that came to the United States to see and learn our methods of soil and water conservation. More countries than ever before sent representatives for short or long study and training periods with us. . . . Interest throughout the Far East and the Near East did not by any means slacken despite the many critical internal problems that prevailed in those countries."

No Acreage Allotments for Corn and Wheat

SECRETARY of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced that there will be no acreage allotments on the 1951 crops of corn and wheat.

"This action is being taken," the secretary said, "because of the need for maximum production of these basic food and feed grains in the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16. Ample supplies of both corn and wheat are an essential safeguard in the national defense program."

"In November I announced that in order to assist in assuring an abundant production of meat and other livestock products, there would be no marketing quotas for 1951-crop corn, and that acreage allotments for corn would be set at levels high enough to provide for a substantial increase in production. Since then it has become apparent that use of corn for bringing about a necessary increase in meat and other livestock products will be substantially greater than the amount of the 1950 crop. Current requirements are now so heavy that the reserve supplies will be depleted to such an extent that the carry-over of corn next October may be reduced to about 500 million bushels as compared with the record stocks of 859 million bushels last October."

"We cannot risk the possibility of running short of corn in 1951-52 and succeeding years. Through having no allotments on the 1951 crop, we hope that farmers will make a substantial increase in their 1951 production of corn, even to the extent of rebuilding our reserves of corn for future years above the carryover level indicated for next October."

"The decision to have no corn allotments in 1951 applies particularly to the so-called 'commercial corn area' where allotments were in effect last year. This announcement also relieves all producers—inside and outside the 'commercial corn area'—from compliance with allotments as a condition for price support. With no allotments in effect for corn, it is not necessary to establish a 'commercial corn area' for the 1951 crop."

"As for wheat, even though the supply of wheat is substantially greater than domestic requirements and probable exports during the remainder of the 1950-51 marketing year, it is advisable to terminate acreage allotments at this time. The wheat carryover at the end of this current marketing season is not expected to exceed 430 million bushels, which would be about the same as at the beginning of the season. Termination of all wheat allotments at this time will afford producers an opportunity to increase their acreage of spring wheat."

"This call for increased acreages of wheat and corn," the

M-R BEEFMASTERS . . . DROUGHT-RESISTANT

M-R Beefmasters are coming through one of the worst droughts on record with flying colors. We've had less than 12 inches of rain in 1950 against an annual, long-range average of 24.15 inches. This is nearly as bad as our worst year—1917 with 8.85 inches—according to the United States Weather Bureau records at Falfurrias, which date back to 1907.

To date (January 16, 1951), the only supplemental feed our cattle have received is one pound per day of 41% cottonseed meal, fed free choice. Their consumption is controlled by the use of salt. This feeding was started about December 1, 1950. Yet, despite the drought and the

comparatively small amount of supplemental feed, these M-R Beefmasters are in top winter condition.

This drought has not been—and still isn't—any fun, but it has served one valuable purpose . . . it has proved beyond doubt to all who have seen them that M-R Beefmasters are self-sufficient hustlers that stay hardy and thrifty despite adverse weather and thin pasture.

You are cordially invited to see these cattle. Examine the vigorous condition of their 1951 calf crop. Judge for yourself how well they hold up under drought and accompanying hard range conditions.

Put them on pasture . . . they'll do the rest

MILLER RANCH

M-R Beefmasters
HEREFORD — SHORTHORN — BRAHMA BLEND

Falfurrias, Texas

Our Beefmaster breeding was purchased from the original Lasater Beefmaster herds now located at Falfurrias, Texas, and Matheson, Colorado.

profit-minded stockmen say:

EASY TO FEED

with home grains or pasture

Bewley's
ANCHOR FEEDS

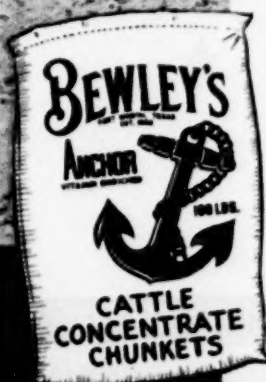
CATTLE CONCENTRATE CHUNKETS

Better nutrition in convenient chunket form! Bewley's Anchor Cattle Concentrate Chunkets are easy to feed with any type of home grains—made to fit into any type of feeding program.

Bewley's Anchor Cattle Concentrate Chunkets are tested for results. They contain the essential vitamins, minerals and proteins to give your animals the prize-winning finish that means extra profits. Economical too—there's no waste with Bewley's Anchor Cattle Concentrate Chunkets.

Remember, every sack of Bewley's Anchor Cattle Concentrate Chunkets is backed by Bewley's 68 years of milling experience. Now's the time to switch to Bewley's Anchor Cattle Concentrate Chunkets, for profitable, economical feeding results. See your Bewley Anchor Feed dealer—ask for Bewley's Anchor Cattle Concentrate Chunkets.

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'BIG D' Beckons

74th Convention

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CATTLE RAISERS
ASSOCIATION**

DALLAS • MARCH 12, 13, 14

Be there... for a BIG TIME!

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THE SIGN OF PROGRESSIVE CATTLEMEN OF THE SOUTHWEST

BIG D," better known as Dallas, Texas, is big in many ways, and judging from the enthusiastic plans of her public-minded citizens and officials for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association Convention March 12, 13, 14, Dallas will open her big heart to members in attendance.

This, the 74th convention, promises to be one of the memorable ones in the history of our organization. Very important business relating to the livestock industry of the Southwest and the entire nation is scheduled for discussion. In the lighter vein, many top entertainment features will be presented.

Dallas is going "all out" to make this convention one you will long remember. We invite your attention to pages 10 and 11 of this issue. There you will find a message to you from the Mayor of Dallas and a list of the people who are working right now to make this convention "the best convention in the history of your Association!"

All members are urged to attend and come prepared to work and play.



Make hotel reservations. NOW!
Write Hotel Committee, Room 5.
2229 Bryan Street, Dallas.

"Big D" Beckons!

secretary warned, "does not mean a call for a plow-up of acreages that from the standpoint of conservation might better be left in hay or pasture and other essential crops. For our increased livestock numbers we will need pasture as well as feed, and each farmer should make sure that in devoting more land to wheat and corn he is not doing violence to continuing needs for soil conservation."

The use of corn for feed will be larger this year because of an increase in livestock population and the fact that a substantial part of the 1950 Corn Belt crop was reduced in feeding quality by frost and other damage. The reduction in feeding quality alone will require an increase of about 100 million bushels in the quantity fed to livestock.

New Foot-and-Mouth Infection in Mexico

THE finding of a new center of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico was announced January 2 by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, marking the first evidence of active infection of the disease in that country since December, 1949. The infection was reported near the town of Colmaceo, Municipio of Espinal in the State of Veracruz about 100 miles south of the northern quarantine line.

The owner first noticed three sick animals in a herd of 56 cattle on Wednesday, December 27. Two days later additional animals were affected and he immediately reported the suspicious symptoms to the Joint Commission. At least 37 animals were found to show evidence of the disease, and laboratory tests were made to diagnose the infection. By Sunday, December 31, 1950, the infection had been identified as type A foot-and-mouth disease and all infected and exposed animals were eradicated.

The affected cattle had previously received foot-and-mouth disease vaccinations, but the last mass vaccinations were completed in that area about April, 1950. At the present time, no further vaccinations are planned.

Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Co-Director of the Joint Commission, has notified Secretary Brannan that all possible precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease from the infected premises, which were immediately quarantined. Disinfection crews were on the premises within a matter of hours. Inspection crews were also on the job re-examining every susceptible animal within a wide radius. Daily inspections will be maintained and test animals will be placed on the premises

until the quarantine can be safely lifted. Periodic inspection will be maintained thereafter.

"Isolated outbreaks of the disease have been expected," said Dr. B. T. Simms, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. "It would have been surprising if we had gotten by without another outbreak. That's why we have kept inspection teams operating within the quarantine zone."

Secretary Brannan praised the owner of the animals for his prompt reporting of foot-and-mouth disease symptoms, and Commission employees for their rapid response to the emergency.

"Only time will tell the extent of the outbreak," Secretary Brannan commented, "but we have every hope that the infection will be contained at the point of outbreak. This experience shows why we must be vigilant, not only in Mexico, but in this country as well."

Certain Mexican Meats Permitted Into U. S.

CERTAIN meat and meat food products are now permitted entry into the United States from Mexico. Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan has issued an amendment to section 27.2b of the Federal Meat Inspection Regulations effective December 30, 1950, which adds Mexico to the list of those countries from which certain meats, including canned and cooked meats and meat food products, may be imported into the United States.

The amendment means that the meat inspection system recently established in Mexico has been recognized as the substantial equivalent of the system now in operation in the United States. The amendment, however, does not have any effect on the present restrictions that prohibit entry of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats from Mexico. This restriction is applied to all countries in which the contagious foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist.

The addition of Mexico makes a total of 30 countries from which meats and meat food products are eligible for importation. All foreign canned and other non-restricted meats intended for entry into the United States must be accompanied by U. S. approved certificates. Imported meat products also must pass rigid import meat inspection conducted by the Federal Meat Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the time they are offered for importation, before they are accepted in domestic commerce.

Attention! Horse Club Secretaries FREE! Horse Show Helps

To help make your horse show a big success, the Ralston Purina Company offers free show helps. Kit consists of 100 numbered arm bands, 8 directional arrows, 13 official's buttons, and 20 posters (specify whether you want Horse Show or Rodeo posters) which we will imprint for you on request. If posters are imprinted, material will be sent about 14 days after order is received. For your FREE kit of Horse Show Helps, just write HORSE DEPT., RALSTON PURINA COMPANY, 1523 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis 2, Mo.

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A FINE FEED FOR ALL HORSES



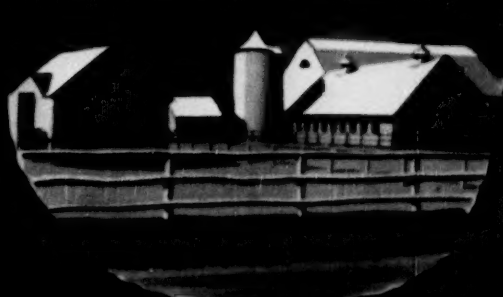
Which ranch is protected by Blacklegol "S"?



?

If you can't find a disease, how can you find it? You know the answer to the question. The ranch on the left with its barn lights on means to catch and the clock activity trying to halt the epidemic. It is a ranch that has already killed valuable animals, threatens others. Yes, the owner vaccinated, but for the sake of a few pennies saved on a cheaper vaccine his herd did not get the peak protection necessary to buck the epidemic.

The ranch on the right is protected by Blacklegol "S". That's why the lights are out— all hands resting secure. Because when it comes to building peak immunity—the kind that holds in the face of epidemic outbreaks—there's nothing like Blacklegol "S", the concentrated vaccine with Alhydrox.



here's why:

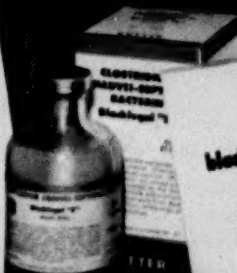
1. **Blacklegol "S"** is concentrated vaccine. Each 5 cc. dose contains the concentrated equivalent of two regular "S" doses. It's as potent as Blacklegol "plus" half the cost. It's a big advantage, too, both for little more than the price of one.
2. **Blacklegol "S"** is fortified with Alhydrox—a Cutter exclusive. Alhydrox is a potent adjuvant. Alhydrox acts to build immunity faster by releasing it slowly to build peak immunity, antibodies and protection even in the face of epidemic outbreaks.

Demand Blacklegol "S" ALHYDROX

new! special vaccine

Blacklegol "S-HS" (Alhydrox)

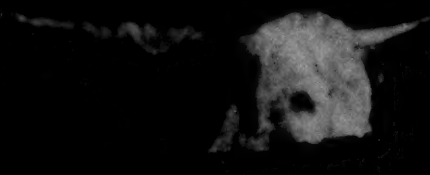
Combines in a single 10 cc. dose long-time immunity against (1) blackleg and (2) malignant edema, plus seasonal protection against (3) shipping fever. Note: Immunity from any shipping fever vaccine is short lived. Therefore a second dose of either Cutter Hemiseptol® or Peimonal® 10 days before shipping or usual time of exposure is recommended for safety. When cattle which are not known to be fully protected against blackleg and malignant edema need shipping fever protection, use Blacklegol "S-HS."



For protection against both
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5 TWO-YR-OLDS

Including two colts by King and one by Bolo.

30 COLTS

These are yearlings mostly by Bill Cody and Mr. Hayes.

10 Yrlgs. and 2-Yr-olds

From O. C. Whitaker's El Chico Ranch (including some colts by Poco Bueno, Bill Cody and King Ranch-bred colts) will be offered at this sale.



*A top offering
of the blood that has
produced many champions*



Below, a group of our brood mares with 1950 foals.



Above, MISS VOH, twice grand champion filly as a colt, is pictured with her dam.

SOME OF THE TOP QUARTER HORSES BRED AND/OR TRAINED BY HILDRETH RANCH:

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- HOUSEKEEPER, National grand champion cutting horse 1949, trained and sold to Robert Corbett.
- BILLY MANN, many times grand champion Quarter Horse, Champion reining horse and a top roping horse.
- BITSY H and JIGGS BAILEY, both top performers and recently won both championships at Portland, Oregon.
- JOE REED II by JOE REED, out of a top running Joe Reed mare.

HILDRETH RANCH LOCATED

Six miles due West of Benbrook and 10 miles West of Fort Worth on the T. & P. Railroad near Aledo, Texas. Sale will start at 12:30 P. M.

Col. Walter Britten, Auctioneer

For further information, contact

V. O. HILDRETH

ALEDO, TEXAS

Foot and Mouth Disease Situation

By GEORGE KIRKSEY, Special Representative The Joint Live Stock Committee.

THE shock of a small outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the infected zone of Mexico in late December, 1950, has worn off and the joint Mexico-United States anti-aftosa commission continues unceasingly its campaign to completely rid this country of the dangerous live stock malady.

The outbreak in a herd of 56 animals came one year and six days after the last previous appearance of aftosa on December 23, 1949. It came in the State of Vera Cruz, where the disease was first discovered four years ago—about 347 miles from the Texas border and about 100 miles south of the northern quarantine mile marking the infected zone.

While the reappearance of aftosa after a long absence came as a stunning blow to many who had hoped that the disease had been completely wiped out, the outbreak was not a signal for a disastrous end to the long, rugged campaign to eradicate the disease.

Dr. L. R. Noyes, associate co-director of the commission, expressed the opinion of scientists close to the problem when he said that additional outbreaks had been long expected, and that the only unusual thing about the December 29 incident was that it came much later than had been predicted.

The outbreak caused some sources to take the dim view that the whole gigantic vaccination program is a failure because of the Vera Cruz incident. These persons seem to be the alarmists who are quick to overlook the fact that Dr. Noyes and every member of the commission's scientific staff has expressed the opinion many times that it would be nothing less than a miracle if there weren't some outbreaks.

Other outbreaks may come but the commission believes that it will be able to cope with them and eventually accomplish the primary mission of completely eradicating the disease from Mexico. The cooperation of all parties has been outstanding during the recent crisis.

Encouraging signs were drawn from several factors involved in the outbreak which came on the ranch of Jose Sanchez, near Papantla, Vera Cruz. The speed with which the owners reported the outbreak was significant of success in the long effort to achieve cooperation between the aftosa commis-

sion and Mexican cattle owners. The first suspicious signs showed up in a herd of cross-breed animals on December 27. The next day it was reported and that same night the commission's personnel were on the scene making a diagnosis. Samples were rushed to Mexico City for laboratory tests. Disinfection and inspection brigades placed the area under rigid quarantine and all animals were carefully guarded. As soon as the laboratory tests revealed the disease was "A" type aftosa, the animals involved were eradicated.

The commission's speed and efficiency indicates clearly that with cooperation from Mexican cattlemen, the danger of an outbreak's spreading is minimized.

The puzzling thing to many of the commission's scientific personnel is where the disease came from. Dr. Noyes said he does not believe the virus existed in the area since the last evidence of the disease in that vicinity in 1947.

Some have suggested that the disease is the result of sabotage but there has been no evidence to support this theory.

"Our best guess is that the disease was brought there in cattle purchased in another part of the infected zone and brought to the ranch," said Dr. Noyes. "It is very puzzling to all of us but I have had enough experience with foot-and-mouth to know that you cannot take anything for granted in fighting it."

Commission members pointed out that lesions, ruptured vesicles, and other possible indications of aftosa are regularly found in isolated instances involving a few cattle, swine, horses, mules, or other cloven-footed animals. These suspected cases are usually stomatitis or mechanical injuries, but finding them illustrates the extent of the thorough and never-ending vigilance against aftosa.

Immunity on all animals in the infected zone expired about November 1, 1950. The commission has stepped up its vigilance as a result of the outbreak and is intensifying its inspection campaign.

During the month of December 11,250,347 animals were inspected, making a total of 165,248,058 for the year 1950. The grand total since the inspection program started is 254,010,557. A total of 58,220 premises were disinfected during 1950.

The commission continues to reduce its personnel and as of January 8, had a total strength of 2634, of which 759 were Americans.



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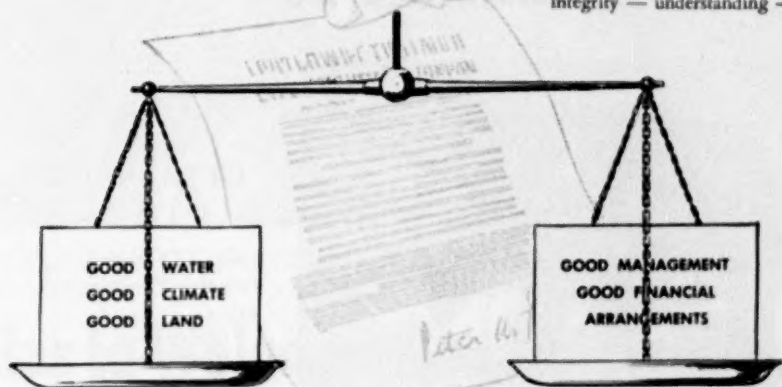
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"Out of the four years I have fed TEXO, I have got 100% calf crop 3 years. I have had better calves with very little calving trouble, and my cows have come through in better shape and condition. This proves one thing . . . you don't have to be rich to feed TEXO."

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An aerial view of the downtown section of Dallas. In the center is the Adolphus Hotel and at the right is the Baker Hotel. Both hotels will be headquarters for the 74th Annual Convention of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, March 12, 13 and 14.

Dallas to Welcome Cattlemen March 12-14

Texas metropolis plans elaborate program of entertainment for visitors to annual convention of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

PLANs for entertainment at the 1951 convention of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, as announced by John W. Carpenter, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, reveal that the host city for the meeting this year is a good town for a good time.

Paraphrasing the booster slogan of another large Texas city, Dallas claims to be "where the fun goes to spend the winter."

Between business sessions of the convention Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 12, 13 and 14, cattlemen delegates will be offered an array of entertainment which fun-loving Dallas has gone all-out to arrange.

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce has vowed to make this convention one of the most memorable the Association has ever held. Top business, professional and social leaders are serving on committees whose specific task is to show the Association a good time. Dallas doesn't want to wait 31 years for the Association to meet there again.

In announcing the entertainment plans, Mr. Carpenter re-emphasized the advantages which Dallas has to offer as a convention city. The North Texas metropolis is a logical place for the Association's annual meeting, he said, because it is directly important to the cattle industry in many ways.

Dallas is the gateway to East Texas, where the production of beef cattle has increased enormously in the last few years. In fact, statistics show that in numbers East Texas as a region is beginning to challenge the more traditional cattle country of West and South Texas.

The city has long been one of the leading centers for the manufacture of leather goods, an important by-product of the livestock industry. Some of the oldest and most famous leather goods firms, such as Padgett's and Schoellkopf's, are located in Dallas.

There are six large meat-packing houses in Dallas, the Columbia, Dallas, Hormel, Neuhooff, P & H and Swift plants. Dallas and its East and North Texas trade territory represents one of

the major consumer areas for meat products in the Southwest. Several huge refrigerated warehouses, including the world's largest, are located at Dallas. These facilities are of great importance in time of war as well as peace for what might be called "stock-piling" of meat products.

Dallas, of course, is the home of the State Fair of Texas, the nation's largest annual exposition. A major purpose of the fair is to support and promote livestock and agriculture in the Southwest, through shows of national and regional importance. Next fall, the National Hereford Show is scheduled with \$25,000 in premiums. National Brahman and Aberdeen-Angus shows also have been held by the fair.

At the fairgrounds is a unique outdoor grass nursery, maintained by the Texas Research Foundation. More than 40 varieties of grasses are shown, some developed especially for grazing purposes. The grass nursery can be viewed at any time.

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Control of Mesquite

C. E. FISHER AND D. W. YOUNG

Superintendent and Agronomist, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Substation No. 7, and Assistant Agronomist, U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry, Spur, Texas.



Sprout buds on the underground stem of mesquite. These buds occur 4 to 12 inches below ground level and must be destroyed to prevent sprouting.

CONTROL of mesquite on native grassland is one of the major problems of livestock raisers in Texas and the Southwest because it handicaps the handling of livestock, often prevents the use of valuable range practices and usually reduces the carrying capacity of the grassland. In addition, the ever-spreading mesquite is a costly item in the maintenance of rights-of-way, of power lines, pipe lines and other utilities.

On extensive areas of range lands, the control of mesquite is extremely difficult since, for the most part, only limited expense may be incurred and because of the rapid reinfestation by seedlings and sprouts on cleared areas. Large numbers of viable seed that germinate over long periods of time are disseminated by grazing animals, coyotes, rabbits and rodents. Furthermore, different control methods must be used due to the great variation in (1) growth forms of mesquite ranging from dense thickets of many-stemmed brushy plants to open stands of large single-stemmed trees, (2) the size of the area to be cleared, (3) soil and climatic conditions, (4) the presence of other shrubs and (5) the hazards of the methods of control to livestock and crops.

Research work by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Spur, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant In-

dustry and the Soil Conservation Service, has been underway since 1938 to find a cheaper and more effective method of controlling mesquite. Early studies consisted of learning the habits of mesquite and the best means of destroying the sprouting plants. Chemicals, oils, power machinery, even insects and diseases, were either tried or observed to see if they held any promise for control.

It was found that effective control was obtained when the methods used either destroyed or inhibited the dormant sprout buds on the underground stem. These buds occur from three to eight inches below ground level and will develop new sprout growth rapidly if the top growth is destroyed by fire, frost, or by mechanical or other means. Frequently the most undesirable growth forms are the result of repeated top kills by methods that failed to destroy the sprout buds.

These early stages of research work and observations by ranchmen and others soon made it evident that a method had to be developed that would be reasonably effective, not hazardous to livestock and desirable range plants, easily adapted to different growth forms on large areas and one low enough in cost to permit retreatment to control regrowth and seedlings.

Chemicals seemed to hold the most

promise for the development of a new method, especially if an airplane could be used for making applications. Since 1941 a wide range of chemicals have been tested by various methods of application on many thousands of plants of different types and at various stages of growth throughout a greater portion of the mesquite area in Texas. In the aggregate, over 15,000 acres of mesquite have been treated experimentally through the excellent cooperation of ranchmen, chemical companies, P. M. A., airplane spraying companies and many others.

The following results comprise the latest information known for the control of mesquite.

Control of Thin Stands of Mesquite

Experiment has shown that individual tree treatment is well adapted to the control of widely scattered mesquite and for small odd areas where other methods of control are not feasible. Single to few-stemmed trees growing on open porous soils may be destroyed at relatively low cost by pouring one to two quarts of kerosene or diesel fuel around the base of the plants. Enough oil should be used to wet the bark thoroughly to the lowest bud on the underground stem. More oil is needed when the soil is wet, when mesquite grows on more impervious soils and where the growth is bushy. Some-

Left—Mesquite in open stands may be readily controlled at low cost by individual tree treatments with oils, 2,4,5-T or power grubbing. Right—Grassland before and after clearing many stemmed mesquite. Steer gains have been increased as much as 43 per cent by effective mesquite control.



what cheaper although less effective control may be obtained by spraying the lower 12 to 18 inches of the basal stems with a solution of 2, 4, 5-T ester diluted to contain one pound of acid in 10 gallons of kerosene or diesel fuel. The effectiveness of this treatment may be increased materially by removing the topwood and spraying the stumps and cut surfaces. The most effective season for treatment appears to be from June to October. This treatment should be used for controlling mesquite along rights-of-way and fence rows.

Other methods of treating individual trees include grubbing by hand or the use of power machinery. Contract grubbing is generally too costly. Costs may be reduced materially on thin, open stands of mesquite on large ranches where the land owner can afford to own and operate his equipment. Such machinery also may be used to build roads and tanks, and perform other operations. The chief objection to grubbing other than the high cost, is the rough surface it leaves, which invariably becomes heavily infested with undesirable weeds.

Control of Dense Stands of Mesquite

The most economical method of treating dense stands of mesquite is the swath or broadcast application. The most promising treatment for large areas, although it is still in the experimental stage, is the airplane application of two-thirds pound of acid of a low volatile ester of 2, 4, 5-T in one gallon of diesel fuel and three gallons of water. From experimental airplane applications in 1949, 98 per cent of the topwood was killed to ground level and 45 per cent of these plants showed no basal regrowth 18 months later. The sprout growth that did occur, for the most part, was short, spindly and showed abnormal development. From these studies and others made in 1948, retreatment likely would not be necessary for five to 10 years.

The season of treatment is probably the principal factor influencing the effectiveness of 2, 4, 5-T when applied to the foliage of mesquite. The most effective kills have been obtained when plants had reached the first heavy foliage stage, which is approximately 40 to 90 days after the first leaves appear in the spring. Treatments during this period will usually also give excellent control of most

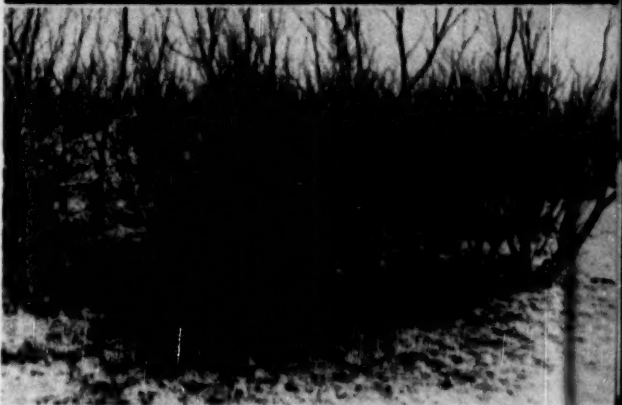
(Continued on Page 66)

Effective mechanical methods include power grubbing with a "Stinger" attachment to uproot mesquite, left below, and root cutter that severs roots of all plants 6 to 15 inches below ground level right below. These methods are effective but costly.

Two years after grassland was cleared of mesquite, 2950 seedlings emerged per acre. Five years later 1250 seedlings survived under protection from grazing animals. A seedling mesquite occurs at the base of each stake.

Mesquite 5 months after treatment with 2/3 pound acid of a low volatile ester of 2, 4, 5-T in 1 gallon of diesel fuel and 3 gallons of water per acre. Note excellent weed control and uniform effect on mesquite. Airplane application was made during the heavy foliage stage 80 days after the first leaves appeared in the spring.

Chaining or cabling mesquite often gives effective control especially when large trees predominate. Double chaining many-stemmed mesquite seldom destroys many of the plants but does temporarily open up the country.



The Mohair Industry in the Southwest

W. M. FRITCHETT, Agricultural Economist
Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

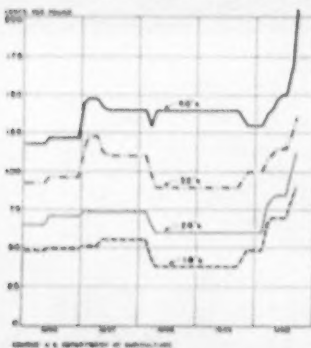
Reprinted from Monthly Business Review, December 1, 1950. Issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

PROBABLY the one type of agriculture most peculiarly southwestern is goat raising for mohair production, for about 97 per cent of the nation's mohair clip is produced in three of the southwestern states—Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.¹ The mohair industry is an important factor in the economy of these states and is the leading ranch enterprise in many counties, particularly in the Edwards Plateau and counties to the south and west of this area of Texas. Annual cash income from goat raising is counted in the millions of dollars; from 1940 through 1949, cash receipts from sale of mohair averaged \$9,600,000 in Texas and \$10,250,000 in the three southwestern states. These states receive each year between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000 from the sale of goats and kids for slaughter.

The mohair industry presently is enjoying a very favorable market. Prices are at the highest levels since World War II, as shown in Figure 1. The present price situation, which began developing some time before the Korean War, is in marked contrast to that in the last half of 1948 and the first six months of 1949, when the industry was in the depths of a postwar depression. The strong demand for mohair which existed during World War II was suddenly reduced soon after termination of hostilities, and stocks of mohair accumulated. There was also a resumption of imports of large quantities of competing wools after World War II. Prices received by producers declined in 1947 and 1948, falling in the latter year below prices received by sheep raisers for wool. That price relationship seldom existed in the past, for mohair traditionally has brought higher prices per pound than wool. Prices in the Del Rio section fell in the autumn of 1948 to 38 cents per pound for adult and 58 cents for kid hair, or lower than 1939 prices.

¹Some goats are raised in Oklahoma, although the number is small and no count is made of them by the United States Department of Agriculture.

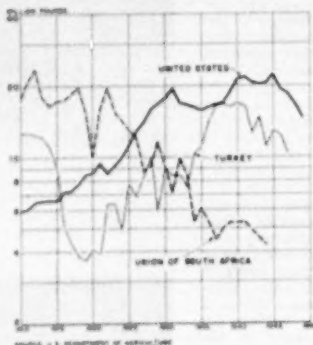
FIGURE 1
PRICES OF SELECTED GRADES OF MOHAIR
GRAIN BASIS, UNITED STATES, 1944-1950



Faced with declining prices, growers curtailed the production of mohair and liquidated a large number of goats. From 1945 to 1949, the number clipped in the three southwestern states declined from 4,100,000 to 2,750,000 head, or 33 per cent. There was widespread belief that the market for mohair was permanently lost, that the goat raising industry would soon cease to exist on a substantial scale, and that the Angora goat would go the way of the Longhorn steer.

Developments of the past year, however, have done much to dispel the gloom that existed among those connected with mohair production, and deep pessimism appears to have turned into extreme optimism. Many who follow the industry closely believe that the mohair industry has "weathered" its postwar depression

FIGURE 2
MOHAIR PRODUCTION
IN MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES
1930-1949



and is off on an extended period of prosperity.

The turn to optimism in the mohair industry appears to have originated in 1949 when Argentina placed an embargo on the export of wools. For many years the producers of mohair have competed with sheep raisers of Argentina, who produce a coarse fiber wool which can be substituted for mohair in the production of some materials. The importation of these wools after the end of the war had a depressing effect on the mohair market. Consequently, when the Argentine coarse wools were placed under an embargo and prices of these wools advanced sharply, domestic manufacturers turned immediately to mohair to help fill their needs. The mohair market, which had been dormant for some time, came to life in a flurry of buying and contracting southwestern mohair.

Another factor in the rejuvenation of the mohair industry is the inclusion of price support for mohair in the Agricultural Act of 1949. The passage of this Act, which provides price support for mohair at 60 to 90 per cent of parity, occurred at a time when the added stability offered by it granted much encouragement to ranchmen to continue,

and even to expand, production. And although support prices are far below current market prices, ranchmen can continue to expand goat numbers with the assurance that prices will not be permitted to fall below given levels.

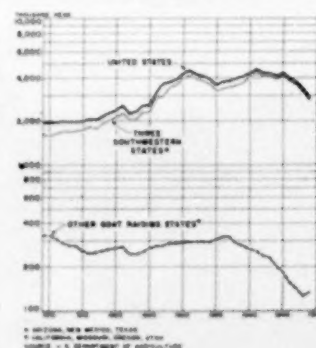
Meanwhile the recent development of new uses for mohair through scientific research has broadened the over-all demand for the fiber. One important program of research is being sponsored jointly by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and the United States Department of Agriculture and carried on by various spinning mills and manufacturers. This program has already resulted in the development of new uses for mohair, as well as many new blends with other fibers, both natural and scientific. More will be said later about research into the uses of mohair and its significance to the development of the mohair industry.

In contrast to mid-1949, when growers still held large quantities of mohair and were unable to dispose of it at satisfactory prices, the 1950 fall clip is sold, and there has been large-scale contracting of the 1951 spring clip at prices ranging as high as \$1.56 per pound for adult and \$2.06 for kid hair, or more than three times the prices of two years ago.

Early Development of Mohair Industry in the Southwest

The mohair industry in the United States is about 161 years old, for it was in 1849 that the first Angora goats were brought to this country. They were imported into South Carolina by James B. Davis, an American representative stationed in Turkey for the purpose of conducting cotton experiments. Soon after Mr. Davis imported the first Angoras, he sold a number of them to Colonel Richard Peters of Atlanta, Georgia. The first importation was frequently exhibited at fairs and is said to have aroused much interest in Angora goats. Colonel Peters exhibited his goats at an exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society in Philadelphia in 1856 and re-

FIGURE 3
NUMBER OF GOATS CLIPPED ANNUALLY
1909-1949



ceived \$100 as a special award. Publicity about these Angoras spread, and in 1860 it was reported in the *Savannah (Georgia) Republican* that Colonel Peters was selling his goats for very high prices, that he received \$1,500 for one buck, and that the president of an Illinois fair was so pleased with one of the bucks on exhibition that he offered to buy it and to pay Colonel Peters "the weight of the buck in silver."

About 1830 another shipment of Angoras was brought to America; a third shipment arrived in 1861. However, the Civil War scattered or destroyed nearly all Angoras that were in the eastern and southern states, but a few had already found their way to California and to the Southwest. In 1867 the United States Commissioner of Agriculture sent a representative to the Province of Angora, Turkey, for the purpose of investigating the mohair industry. While there, the American purchased 160 Angora goats for shipment to the United States. Late in the same year these goats arrived and were placed on a New Jersey farm, with some of them later being shipped to California. Other shipments were subsequently imported from Turkey, and in later years some were brought from South Africa.

The goat raising industry in the Southwest dates back to 1853 when Colonel W. W. Haupt of Hays County, Texas, purchased eight head of Angoras from Colonel Richard Peters of Atlanta, Georgia, at \$100 per head. These goats were placed on Colonel Haupt's stock farm near Kyle, Texas, about 50 miles north of San Antonio. It was these goats which constituted the beginning of the flock that later came to be known locally as "Haupt goats." Colonel Haupt continued his operations in breeding of goats for some 42 years, selling off a few head at a time to neighbors. In 1895 he sold out to W. G. Hughes of Kendall County, Texas. Colonel Haupt is credited with careful selection of breeding animals and the use of good breeding practices, which contributed to the development of goats producing heavier clips of mohair than were produced on the same strain of goats in Georgia. This improvement was due, also, to the relatively high altitude and the ample supply of green vegetation and shrubs on which goats thrive in the Southwest.

An importation of Angoras was made in 1901 by William M. Landrum, one of the notable Angora goat raisers in

Texas since about 1883. This importation consisted of two yearling bucks from South Africa. The sire of these two bucks was the prize buck at the Port Elizabeth show in 1900. Mr. Landrum operated a ranch on the Nueces River, north of Uvalde, where he and his three sons carried on their operations in the breeding of Angora goats. One of his sons, Frank Landrum, lived in Uvalde until his death several years ago.

Credit must be given also to other early Texans for raising and improving Angoras, including the Arnold Bros. and J. V. Abrams of Frio Canyon; Judge J. P. Devine and D. & A. Oppenheimer of San Antonio; Rev. D. D. Babb and John S. Brown, Sutton County; J. D. Pepper, the Dismukes Bros., and W. Ellis of Edwards County; Col. W. D. Parish, Guadalupe County; E. L. Witt & Sons and George W. Baylor, Uvalde County; R. H. Lowery, McCulloch County; H. T. Fuchs, Barnett County; and C. W. Kennum, Irion County.

The Angora goat industry spread into many parts of the country during the

day, was in the Edwards Plateau of Texas.

In an effort to maintain a record of purebred Angora goats in the United States, the American Angora Goat Breeders' Association was organized about 1900. For many years the headquarters of that group has been maintained at Rocksprings, Texas, which is known as the "Angora goat capital of the world," for more purebred Angoras are recorded there than at any other place on the globe.

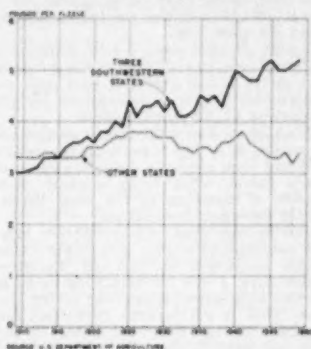
Looking toward promotion of production and consumption of mohair, the United Goat and Sheep Raisers' Association was organized at Uvalde, Texas, February 22, 1923. Seven years later the name was changed to Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association.

Trends in Production and Prices of Mohair

There are three principal regions of the world which produce mohair. The one of particular concern here is the southwestern part of the United States. The other two regions are in Turkey, where commercial mohair production on a substantial scale was first developed and in the Union of South Africa, where goat raising was introduced in 1838 with the importation of a number of goats from Turkey. Small quantities are produced in other countries, including Mexico, Peru, Argentina, China, and Iran (Persia). Whereas annual production of mohair in the United States during the past decade varied between 15,000,000 and 22,000,000 pounds, annual production in Turkey varied from 10,000,000 to 17,000,000 pounds, while yearly production in the Union of South Africa amounts to only 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds. Trends in production of mohair in these countries are shown in Figure 2. It will be observed that the production of mohair in the United States showed rather phenomenal growth during the past 40 years. Mohair production in Turkey declined during World War I, rose gradually until World War II, and declined again. Production in the Union of South Africa has declined irregularly since 1912, and available information indicates that the downward trend in production continues.

The United States not only produces more mohair than either of the other two leading countries; it also produces the best quality mohair in the world. South-
(Continued on Page 80)

FIGURE 3
AVERAGE WEIGHT OF MOHAIR FLEECES
PER GOAT CLIPPED, 1909-1949



several decades preceding and following the turn of the century. Introduction into new regions often was largely for the purpose of exterminating brush in the process of clearing new lands. In some of the regions where Angora goats proved to be well adapted, this interest in brush extermination developed into the desire for the best Angoras for the growing of mohair. Finally, the Angora goat and the mohair growing industry became firmly established in certain regions of the United States where these goats proved to be especially well suited to the prevailing conditions of climate and to the customary methods of livestock management.

In 1920 the United States census reported that there were on farms and ranches in this country about 2,100,000 goats that were raised for fleeces. Every one of the 48 states reported fleece goats, but 94 per cent of the number reported were in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, and Missouri. Texas had 70 percent of the fleece goats in the United States; New Mexico and Oregon had 6 percent each; Arizona and California, 4 percent each; and Missouri had 3 percent. The other 42 states had only about 7 percent of the American Angoras. The greatest concentration of Angoras in this country in 1920, as to-

FIGURE 4
MOHAIR PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES
1909-1949

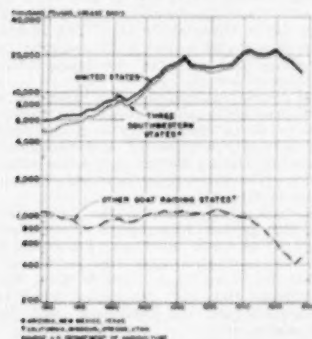
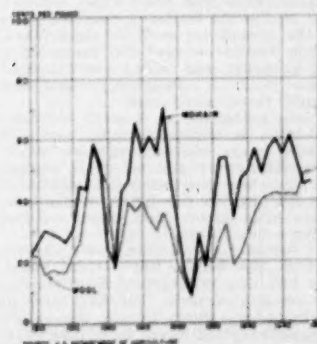


FIGURE 5
FARM PRICES OF WOOL AND MOHAIR
UNITED STATES, 1909-1949



An Early Day Cattle Buying Experience

By BOB BEVERLY

IN September, 1941, Young Bounds, deceased, and his good wife spent several days with me and we talked over the days when he and I were young fellows in the Indian Territory country in what was called the Chickasaw Nation.

Young Bounds' father and uncle settled just after the Civil War in the Walnut Creek country several miles west of where Purcell, Okla., is now.

They raised their families there, and that was where Young Bounds and I first met. It was about the time the first run was made into Oklahoma, and the first Oklahoma land opened for the homesteaders east of the Canadian River and from there on to the line of Kansas, north.

Of course, everybody was trying to get there ahead of the other fellow and get the best claims. Just like folks in every walk of life on down to the present day.

Many of the boomers were good honest God fearing people and many others were just the opposite kind. Like in all booms, there was more or less lawlessness.

After so long a time, some two or three years or more, the people both in Oklahoma and the Chickasaw Nation began to get better acquainted and talk things over and try to cooperate in the enforcement of law.

Young Bounds' people were always law abiding, so they and a few others in the Nation, and some on the Oklahoma side, called a meeting at Purcell and Norman and various places over the country, and organized what they called the Anti-Horse Stealing Association.

As we visited along through days and nights in 1940, we would talk of those days and of many things that happened that we as young fellows knew of and had heard stories of around camp fires the past several years.

Young Bounds drifted out of that country several years after I did, but he came on out into New Mexico and went to work for the Littlefield outfit, better known as the LFD Ranch, in what is Lea County, New Mexico. I had been working for the Quen Sabe outfit in Gaines County, Texas, and we again met on the roundups there.

Later, after Red Sealy killed old man Hall on the old D. Ranch near the point of the mountains north of Van Horn, Young Bounds worked the range there and gathered and tallied out the Hall cattle to J. S. Daugherty, who had bought them, as I recall.

I was gathering the Z cattle and driving them to Blue Mountain, north of Odessa, Texas, and tallying them out to Dave Harrington and we again worked the range together there, and talked over the old days in the Indian Nation and again after about forty years we had about a week's visit.

It rained in September, 1940, all over eastern New Mexico and western Texas. The Lea County Hereford Breeders had put on one of their first bull sales at Lovington and Young Bounds, then ranching southwest of Silver City, New Mexico, came to the sale to buy some bulls

from Millard Eldson, and it rained for a week.

The Pecos Bridge at Carlsbad, and many of the other bridges along the Pecos River washed out. I think most all of them but the new bridge at Roswell went out, and the country became so wet and boggy that trucks could not get out to Eldson's Ranch and load the bulls. Young Bounds bought, so he and his wife and my wife and I just went over a lot of old time yarns and stories of the long ago.

Young's wife, whom I think became acquainted with him in the Silver City, New Mexico, country, had never known much about the early days in the Indian Nation, because she broke into one of our yarns and said, "Young, you never told me of living in a country like that." Young said, "Oh, well, you would never have understood it no way, so what was the use." But we both refreshed our stories and proved by each other that at one time, there were better places for a boy to live than in the old Indian Nation when we were lads.

Young Bounds and I had worked in different sections of the range country, and as we talked over the long ago, we discussed different organizations for the protection of livestock owners.

Both of us had witnessed men inclined to rustle, as it was termed on the range, and had seen cowboys respect owners of cow's calves when their mothers were brands of members of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.

During our visit, we brought to mind the dealings of a very prominent ranch man's operation in the old Territory ranch days. I will not recall his name as he has long since passed out of the picture. This is not written to reflect any dishonor or to vilify the name of any one, but only to show in what way the early day ranchmen obtained help from the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas, now known as the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. Cattlemen find it a big help to belong to a cattleman's organization.

This is a true story, and Young and I both remarked on the stupidity of this Kansas steer buyer the ranchman dealt with. The same rule applies to those who are in the livestock business today.

This large ranch operator gathered around one thousand large steers from four to six years old and moved them south across the Red River into Texas.

There was a lot of open country west of Gainesville, Texas, and there had been good rains that year and plenty of places along Fish Creek where the steers could water without causing any trouble. It was a nice country to day-herd the steers, and camp along this creek near where Marysville is now, or along the west line of Cooke County.

This ranchman had men to hold the cattle there until they became located, and shed off early in the spring. Then he would drive down in his buggy and look after them and the men herding them

and occasionally drive to Gainesville, quite a cattle trading point at that time.

This was in the days after the cattle boom of the early eighties and stock was hard to sell at any price. It looked like the world would never need any more steers. The ranchman was very anxious to find a buyer for the big steers and he went word around that he wished to sell them.

At that time, Fort Worth was just beginning to have men in the commission business, and they all knew about the Indian Nation man's steers and were hunting buyers for them.

So with all their efforts combined there showed up on the scene a Dutchman from Kansas. Of course, the ranchman was very nice and considerate of him after he came in contact with him. He herded him around and took care of him like an old hen with one chicken after she had set on a dozen or so eggs out in the weeds.

The ranchman would drive the Dutchman over the country and, as he knew every section of the country and every bunch of sorry steers in that section, as well as the good ones, the ranchman only showed the ones that compared unfavorably with his. The Dutchman finally decided this particular herd of steers was the only one in Texas that was worth buying.

He finally agreed to give something like sixteen dollars per head for the steers if the ranchman would have his men drive the herd back across the Indian Nation to his pasture in Kansas.

Then the argument started over the delivery of the herd. The ranchman drove him over into the Nation and drove him around over his extensive ranch holdings and explained it would be impossible to take his men away from the range at this time and make the drive to Kansas.

So the ranchman finally told the Dutchman he would help him hire some farmer boys and a man to drive the herd and if he would do that and receive the steers there in Texas he would take off on the price enough to pay for the men's helping in driving the cattle to his ranch in Kansas. The deal was closed and the Dutchman paid for the steers. That was what the ranchman was wanting him to do all the time.

So this Nation ranchman rustled around and found some farmer boys that longed to be cowboys and go up the trail to Kansas just like myself and a lot of boys did in those early days. The ranchman also found a man with a wagon to go along and cook for the lonely cowboys on the trail.

Of course, most of the men hired had a few cornstalk ponies of their own to ride and no doubt the man to boss the herd had formerly worked for this ranchman from the Indian Nation and knew what and why he was placed in charge of this drive to Kansas.

So the ranchman and the Dutchman had the herders roundup the steers, cut them off in small bunches and drive them by the ranchman and the Dutchman. After the count was agreed upon, the Dutchman and the ranchman went to Gainesville and the Dutchman paid for the steers.

(Continued on Page 64)



Colonel William H. Day: Texas Ranchman

By JAMES T. PADGITT

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THE Days were known around the Texas capital of Austin as the "Week Boys." There were seven of them: William, John, Dock, Perry, Joe, Addison and Tony—all pioneer cowmen, each a soldier in the Confederacy. Their range was anywhere a Texas Longhorn ate grass from Texas into Canada. There were also three daughters: Jane, Emma and Sarah Day.

The original Day in America was John, who was born of Scotch parents at Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1742. During the Revolution he served as an Indian Scout in Virginia. John's pioneering blood was evidently passed on to his grandson, Jesse, because that younger Day kept pace with the fringes of western civilization as it moved across the country. From his native Tennessee, he moved to North Georgia. There his son William was born May 8, 1833. Two years later Jesse Day moved his family on west to settle for twelve years in the southwest corner of Missouri in Barry County. For more than a decade he freighted quantities of goods and supplies into Texas and returned with Longhorn cattle to sell in Missouri.

Bill Day went on several freighting trips to Texas with his father before Jesse moved his family there in 1847. After living at Bastrop and San Antonio for four years, Jesse bought a farm and settled near Mountain City in Hays County between San Antonio and Austin. He put his boys to work on the farm and kept several wagons and teams busy hauling from the Gulf ports to Austin. Freighting in Texas in the Fifties was an active business, because all trade with the outside world moved overland in wagons.

When Bill Day was old enough to branch out for himself, he acquired some wagons and teams and took up freighting. In eighteen months he managed to save fifteen hundred dollars, which he wisely decided to spend on an education. With what supplementary funds his father was able to send him, he went through Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. In 1858 he graduated as a civil engineer.

During Bill Day's last two years in school he received numerous letters from his father in Hays County, which give a flavor of the times in that section of Texas during 1857 and 1858:

February 23, 1857—... We are driving (to the port) on as usual. The spring is opening beautiful and people is planting corn and some done. I have planted about thirty acres and have the most of my field ready for planting. Monroe (Dock) and Perry is on the third trip to the port. Hauling is worth two dollars both ways. The grass is getting fine and stock doing well. We have had but little rain since last May and it has been fine for teaming and work of every kind. Stock is in better order this spring than they have in several past....

May 23, 1857—... Prospects looks quite gloomy with regards to crops. We have had no rain yet. Our wheat will make nothing on account of the frost and the

dry weather. The corn is dying fast. Prospects bids fare to make nothing. Corn is not to be had at any price. There is a great menny sent to Orleans and bought at ninety cents. Flower is worth from twelve to fourteen per barrel and money as scarce again as it was when you left here. I have nothing of importance to write you but that we have had a considerable revival of religion here within the last few weeks. There has several of the girls professed religion, one of Mr. Stevenson's, two of Mr. Bredelev's, Susan Rowden and Mrs. Walden.

I am going to the port in the morning. There is very little doing. People has pretty well done working their crops, what little they have got. They will have nothing to do for they don't think of improving much while it is so dry. John (Day) is on the road with his teams. He has a very dead prospect for crops. Nearly all the people in Stringtown is hauling water from San Marcos and our water is getting very low in the well. We will have to start hauling water if it continues dry much longer. The Blanco is dry from Nacoe's down. Stock is doing badly. If we don't have rain soon we will have to depend on some other country for bread another season for I don't think it will be made here....

August 3, 1857—... We have had no rain yet. Our crops is so far gone that all the rain that could fall would not help them. We are cutting up to save the fodder. It is thought that there will not be enough made west of the Brazos to feed the people. A great many won't make their seed. Prospects is duller here than I have ever seen in Texas. Hauling is worth eighty cents from the port and none to do at that. And if there was, it could not be done on account of the scarcity of water. We are hauling water from the Blanco as is all this settlement. All from Owens to San Marcos are hauling from San Marcos. Notwithstanding the dirth in our land, the Lord has blessed us with good health. There hasn't been a case of sickness in our settlement this year. We have had no need of medicine, but great need of bread and meat.

I wrote you about the middle of June to Lebanon and sent you a draft on the Union Bank at New Orleans for fifty dollars. I now send a draft enclosed for one hundred dollars on the same bank. I want you to write to me at what time you will need money so that I may make my arrangements to meet your wants. I don't want you to think of leaving school until you complete your studies on account of hard times, at least not until I fail to raise money to pay your way.

November 29, 1857—... I received the barrel of wheat that you sent me a few days ago. I have sowed about sixteen acres and there came about two million grasshoppers and has eat it all up. I have not sowed the barrel I got from Tennessee, waiting for the grasshoppers to leave. We have had plenty of rain to start the watercourses

again and think if continues seasonable and the grasshoppers don't take our crops in the spring we will stand some chance to make something another year. If we don't, we may leave Texas. There has a great many left already, but I think of trying it another season and if we make no crops we will be obliged to try something else besides farming. Times seem to be getting harder. People is suing one another and selling property at one third of the value. Our legislature is in session and speaks of doing something to relieve the people, but has done nothing yet. Monroe (Dock) is still going to school yet. Gipson is teaching here with twelve or fourteen scholars and I think the chance bad to get a good teacher here soon. I think of farming and teaming some teams to pay expenses and work along till times gets better. Land can't be rented at no price. I shall let what I can't tend lay out for all money is scarce. Everything is higher than it has been since I came to Texas. I sent to Orleans for a barrel of pickled pork and it cost me thirty six dollars. Bacon is worth twenty cents per pound, corn two dollars per bushel, flower worth from ten to twelve per barrel. If better times don't come I don't now what we shall do. The last two years has put Texas five year behind what she was two year ago, and I don't think she will be up again for the next ten to come. The only thing that keeps us alive is what little money we get for hauling a load now and then from the port. Perry has gone down to the port. We have had not enough frost to kill the grass and I think he will be able to get back on the grass without (feeding) for we have very fine warm weather.

John Day and Driskill's families (J. L. Driskill married Nancy Day) are well and they have about two hundred steers gathered to take to Missouri in the spring. They expect to herd them this winter in the mountains.

January 24, 1858. . . . We have been overflooded with rain. We have had rain every change, quarter and full of the moon for about two months. Stock is doing very well. Plenty of good fat beeves, but very little pork. What there is is worth ten dollars a hundred, corn worth two dollars per bushel, flower fifteen dollars per barrel and money scarcer than it is on any place. There is a great many that will not be able to buy seed corn. Driskill and Monroe (Dock) is gone to the port and John is herding the steers. They expect to start to Missouri with them as soon as grass rises. Matters is moving on with the tide and sometimes very swift for people is suing one another and selling property for nothing. There has been no emigration this fall and in consequence of it much land will lay out. Try to make out the best you can as times is hard here.

May 17, 1858—... I have no good news to write you. Hard times still is looking us in the face. The grasshoppers has eat up all of the crops that was

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Berkeley, California

planted first and all that has come up the second time. I had a hundred and forty acres near waist high and they et it all and twenty-five acres of wheat. They even et the ruts out. We have give out making enny crops this year. We have had a great deal of rain, enough to of made two crops. I have quit my farm. Have got three teams on the road, but hauling only worth one dollar to Austin when there is enny to do. We have not heard from the boys since they crossed the Red River with them cattle. We have fine grass and plenty of water; fat beef and little bread. Everything has a downward tendency and gloomy prospects....

When Bill Day returned home with his diploma in Civil Engineering, he found the times even harder than reported in his father's letters. Crops were a failure and hundreds of draft horses and mules were lying idle throughout the country. Such was not the case on the Louisiana cotton and sugar plantations that Bill Day passed through on his way back to Texas. Work stock there was selling at a premium. Consequently it did not take him long to get into business. He gathered a herd of horses and mules and set out with them for Louisiana. It is reported that, while this business involved considerable risk and offered numerous harrowing experiences, it was profitable and Bill Day continued driving mules to Louisiana until 1860.¹

The late winter of that year he, Dock, and his father gathered a herd of cattle to drive to Kansas City. April 22, 1860, they reached the Brazos River at Waco and found the stream almost out of banks. Knowing that the swollen stream might hold them up for several days, they proceeded to swim the herd. But when Jesse plunged his horse into the boiling water, something went wrong. Both he and his horse went under. Bill Day tried desperately to save his father, but Jesse never reached the shore alive. The two brothers tried to return their father's body to Austin, but they were forced to bury him at Belton. The remains were later removed to Austin.²

They returned to the herd and started on toward Kansas City. En route they were met by citizens who were opposed to their driving the herd over their lands. They were forced at the point of guns back to neutral territory. There they made a good sale of the stock, but the purchaser failed to fulfill his contract. In some way they managed to get the herd through to St. Louis where they found a ready market. They turned their money into horses and headed for the sugar plantations of Louisiana. After their arrival home in January, 1861, Bill Day left immediately on a horse buying trip to Matamoros, Mexico. While in Mexico the news of secession and impending war reached him. Bill Day returned home immediately.³

Texas seceded from the Union on February 1, 1861, and on February 26 Captain E. Kirby Smith, commanding Company B, Second U. S. Cavalry stationed at Camp Colorado, Coleman County, Texas, ordered the Federal troops to abandon the fort. Captain Smith surrendered to Colonel H. E. McCulloch, resigned his commission in the U. S. Army and tendered his services to the C. S. A. At this time there was hopes that secession would not lead to war and those of Smith's command who so desired were permitted to return to the

North in peace. Company B marched to Green Lake and then to Indianola, where it embarked on the S. S. Coalzacoalcos on March 31 for Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, by way of Key West and New York.⁴

Thus Camp Colorado fell into the hands of the Confederate Army. Bill Day's Hays County friend, William A. Pitts,⁵ was commissioned to organize a company at Camp Colorado and he was successful in getting William to join his company. Bill Day's five brothers enlisted in Hays County units. War Department records show that William Day enlisted in Captain William A. Pitts' Company, 1st Regiment Texas Mounted Riflemen, later 1st Regiment (McCulloch's) Texas Cavalry, C. S. A., at Camp Colorado on July 1, 1861. The Company muster roll of October, 1861, shows Day "Absent on detached service at Ft. Mason from October 26, 1861." A subsequent record, dated April 29, 1862, shows Day paid as a teamster for the above organization.

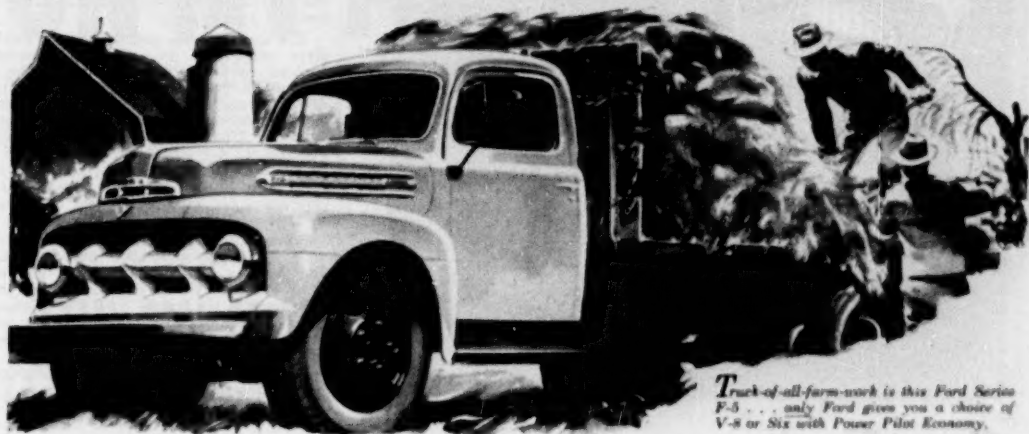
No later army record of Day has been found, but in John Henry Brown's Encyclopedia of the New West, published after Day's death, it is learned that he had enlisted in the army for the period of one year, and after serving out his term of enlistment, he was mustered out of service at Fredericksburg, Texas, on July 1, 1862. From this source it is further revealed that after his separation from the army, he immediately purchased a herd of beeves in that rich cattle country and drove them to Alexandria, Louisiana, where he sold them to the Confederate Army. From that time until the end of the war he drove under contract to furnish supplies of cattle to the Confederate Army, and in this period was the boss of two thousand men getting up and driving cattle to army depots.⁶

The end of hostilities found him in Mason, Texas, with all of his assets in worthless Confederate money. This emergency caused him to take a job with a New Orleans livestock commission house, but it was not long before he was back in Texas. On his return through East Texas, he found that lumber was in great demand in Texas.⁷ In a Mr. Dunlap's general store at Brenham, Texas, on February 4, 1866, he learned of some big timber over at near-by Montgomery that could be had reasonably. After purchasing some timber there he returned to New Orleans and purchased the machinery for a small steam sawmill, which when in operation Day felt would clear \$50 a day. He had his first mill running by May 15, and it was not long until he had several such mills which he operated until he sold out his lumber interests in the fall of 1868.⁸

That winter W. H. Day and his brother-in-law, J. M. Driskill, formed a partnership and made plans to drive a herd of cattle to Abilene, Kansas, late that spring. In the year of 1869 the system of banking and credit on the frontier had not yet developed to a very refined point. In the absence of banks, the general merchandise store that was to be found in operation on the fringe of civilization, acted as the middleman in various forms of commercial transactions. A letter of credit given by Spencer Ford at Bryan, Texas, February 25, 1869, to Day and Driskill explains how such matters were often handled:

You are hereby authorized to draw on me for such amounts, payable in dry goods, as may be necessary to meet

SAVE FARM DOLLARS WITH NEW FORD TRUCKS for '51



Truck-of-all-farm-work is this Ford Series F-5 . . . only Ford gives you a choice of V-8 or Six with Power Pilot Economy.

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proven way of getting the most power from the least gas. It automatically meters and fires the right amount of gas, at precisely the right instant, to match constantly changing speed, load and power requirements.

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In addition, wetting, spreading and penetrating agents in Rotenox bring real economy . . . enable you to spray animals with 1/3 less material. This, plus reduced prices just announced on Rotenox cuts spray cost in half.

SPRAY COST as low as 3¢ to 3¢ per head

One gallon makes 100 gallons of spray, enough for 160 to 240 head of cattle. DILUTES up to 1:320 for lice, 1:640 for sheep ticks.

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your demands in the purchase of heaves this Spring, and by this letter of credit can make whatever arrangements to that end with merchants living in the stock sections, such arrangements being subject to such conditions you yourselves may impose.

With this letter of credit in hand, Day and Driskill arrived in the stock country where they went about gathering their trail herd. That summer they arrived at the market of Abilene, Kansas, with a herd of 1,400 cattle.¹³

The drive of the previous year, Day's first experience on the newly-opened Kansas market, evidently proved to be a productive venture, because in 1870 he drove a trail herd of three thousand head to Leavenworth, Kansas. He arrived there to find the cattle market badly overstocked and prices low. Consequently, he killed and packed his beef and shipped it to New York, where it is reported he liquidated for \$70,000, thereby realizing a large profit.¹⁴

After estimating that the drive of 1871 would exceed 750,000 head and that the Kansas market would be glutted with Texas cattle, he decided to quit the trade until the cattle business became more profitable. Being a civil engineer, he engaged himself for the next two years in locating and selling lands.¹⁵

Although Day had a natural fondness for the cattle business, it was probably the depression of 1873 that brought him back into the livestock trade. That spring he went to work for the livestock commission firm of Hunter and Evans, of St. Louis, and remained with them for about a year. By the spring of 1874, however, he was back in business for himself buying cattle. At Denison, Texas, he set up a small packing plant where he butchered his cattle and shipped the beef in refrigerator cars to Eastern markets. As an operator, Day was known as a quick trader. He knew his business thoroughly, which permitted speedy judgment and fast transactions. He could glance at a steer and quickly figure his margin of profit at the market. His excellent character, manner, and bearing, as well as his recognized knowledge of the trade, instilled confidence in all with whom he dealt.

Hunter and Evans evidently appreciated Day's abilities in the livestock trade, for in 1875, they persuaded him to take charge of their entire Texas business, which was very extensive at the time. This connection took him all over the livestock domain of the state. He made frequent trips to the coast country, San Antonio, and Mason County, but returned often to Denison, where he had made a fond attachment for Miss Mabel Doss, a music teacher, whom he later married.¹⁶

By 1876 Day had become such an extensive operator throughout Texas that he gained the title of Colonel Day, by which he was respectfully known the rest of his life. It was also in that year his keen foresight told him that cattlemen of the Southwest would eventually have to change their method of operations; the day of the open range would pass and the cattle grower would have to own his land. During Day's Civil War period he no doubt became impressed with the ranch country in Coleman County, because when Brazoria and Ft. Bend Counties decided to put their school lands, lying in Coleman County, on the market, Colonel Day went directly to those counties and bought 22,000 acres of school

(Continued on Page 80)

"IT DOES EVERYTHING ON MY FARM"

"Our Case 'VAC' tractor took the place of six horses," —writes L. C. Bevins. "The tractor does the plowing, harrowing, corrugating, ditching, hauling the feed and fertilizer of 85 head of stock. It cuts all the hay, windrows it, bales it, and combines all the grain. We farm about 150 acres of irrigated land, and the 'VAC' does all the work, grinds all the feed—even tows the car to start it in cold weather." As another farmer, M. V. Harris, sums it up...

"FOR MY MONEY... IT'S THE GREATEST BUY IN TRACTORS"

Latch-On plows include regular mold-board plows in 1 and 2-bottom sizes, a 2-way single-furrow plow, and a 2-furrow disk plow. There is a Latch-On lister too.



Planters for the "VAC" include standard pull types, such as shown, as well as tractor-mounted planters for corn, cotton, and narrow-row vegetables, beans, sugar beets, etc.

Latch-On mower hooks up quickly to Eagle Hitch. Hydraulic control adjusts cutterbar instantly at desired height—fine for clipping pasture. It also lifts entire mower clear for transport.



For every kind of farming. You can get the "VAC" with twin front wheels as shown, with single front wheel or adjustable front axle for truck crops. You can have full-vision, front-mounted cultivators—or rear-mounted if you prefer. Besides the great variety of Case implements, there are loaders, hole diggers, etc., built by specialty manufacturers for the "VAC." For all acreages and all crop systems Case builds 20 great tractors in four sizes, including high-clearance and orchard models. See your Case dealer now and be sure of equipment with endurance to see you through the seasons ahead.



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All around the farm, clear around the calendar, the Case "VAC" gets more work done than any other 2-plow tractor in the low-cost class, owners often remark. And now, with new Eagle Hitch and Latch-On implements you can do BETTER work than ever before was possible with rear-mounted implements.

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Breeders Report Excellent Results from Advertising in The Cattleman.

American National Cattleman's Association to Fort Worth in '52

THE American National Livestock Association, at its 54th annual convention held in San Francisco January 8-10, selected Fort Worth as the site for the 1952 meeting and adopted a number of resolutions, among them one changing the name of the organization to the American National Cattleman's Association.

Loren Bamert, Lone, Cal., was reelected president of the association, and Sam Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyo., was renamed first vice president. Second vice presidents elected include: Frank Fehling, Nathrop, Colo.; John Hanson, Bowman, N. D.; Louis Horrell, Globe, Ariz.; Robert Lister, Paulina, Ore.; and Sylvan Friedman, Natches, La.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Opposed establishment of subsidies for meat or controls over meat "because it diminishes production and kills initiative."

Endorsed the principles of a proposed act for proper use of public grazing lands and urged that the principles be incorporated in a bill for action by congress.

Raised the per head assessment for membership fees from two to five cents a head. But left the minimum dues payment at \$5 a year.

Approved a voluntary program of calf-hood vaccination against brucellosis, to be carried on by the states. The resolution also asked that cattle vaccinated officially within the state of origin be accepted by members of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association for interstate shipment without test to 30 months of age.

Urged congress to amend any extension of the reciprocal trade act "to prevent the lowering of duties to a point that will bring disaster to any segment of American industry, any group of wage earners or of agricultural producers."

Opposed extending federal meat inspection to intrastate packers as a fee basis, stating that such a plan would ruin the present high standards by permitting them to come under domination of a packer-paid fee system.

Called for economy in state and federal government.

President Bamert called on the delegates to "tighten our belts, keep our hands out of the taxpayer's pockets, and see to it that our tax dollar goes just as far as possible to meet the urgent needs of today."

C. B. Watson, De Kalb, Ill., president of the Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, predicted that price control would bring another meat shortage of the 1945 and 1946 type.

T. A. Connors, national director of meat operations of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, told the convention that Americans are eating more meat now, despite higher prices, than before World War I. But Connors added that the consumer is paying less of his total income for meat than he did when he consumed smaller quantities.

Floyd E. Davis, representative of the foreign livestock division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was optimistic about the position of the meat consumer in this country. Davis said America need not look abroad for its meat and livestock products. Other countries are not situated so fortunately, he said.



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BLACKLEG BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) *Lederle* for protection against uncomplicated blackleg.

HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) *Lederle* for protection against shipping fever.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE (Vacuum-Dried) *Lederle* to increase resistance against brucellosis.

Low in cost, these quality products are unsurpassed for safety, uniformity and effectiveness.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures, consult your veterinarian.

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Does more difficult fence work in much easier, better faster! Powerful, easy to operate. Mechanical "clips" on strong handle grip wire securely, hold wire away—prevent injury if wire breaks. Ideal for drawing both wire-ends tight for splicing. Fully wired up or down. Handles all kinds of wire. Has many uses besides stretching and repairing fences. Built of finest materials.

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300 Rooms—Rates \$2 to \$6
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Livestock-Meat Industry in Retrospect

By R. C. POLLOCK, General Manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, at the Livestock Sectional Meeting of the Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Dallas, Texas, December 11, 1950

THIS livestock industry of ours has always been and always will be vital to the progress of our nation's agriculture.

The permanency of our agriculture depends upon the production of livestock.

Livestock is necessary in making use of our grassland areas of nearly one billion acres, and in the efficient utilization of vast quantities of roughage and of feed by-products.

A large proportion of the protein, minerals, and vitamins so essential to a well-fed nation is provided by the meat animals produced on our farms and ranches.

We often marvel at the ability of great manufacturing concerns to turn out those commodities which add to the so-called necessities of life. Yet we seldom give a thought to the contribution of livestock in providing not only those food essentials which are vital to our health and well-being, but also medicinal products which are, in many instances, needed for the preservation of life.

To my way of thinking, the relation of livestock and meat to the nation's economy, and their contribution to life, health, and happiness have not as yet been fully evaluated.

Suppose we look at America's livestock and meat industry in the light of current trends and analyze the developments which have been and are taking place.

Livestock Numbers

We began the year of 1950 with approximately 4 million, 443 thousand more meat animals than we had the year before.

With 35 states showing an increase in cattle numbers, five with no change, and eight states showing a decline, our over-all cattle population showed an increase of about 2 million head over the previous year.

With hog numbers showing an increase in 24 states, no change in three states, and a decline in 21 states, our over-all hog population showed a gain of about three and a third million head over the year before.

With sheep numbers down in 28 states, showing no change in eight states, and an increase in 12 states, the total sheep population declined from the previous year by 857 thousand head.

Cash Sales of Meat Animals

Cash sales of cattle, hogs, and sheep in this country in 1949 totaled about 8.4 billion dollars, representing about 31 cents of the average farm dollar.

This revenue of 8.4 billion dollars from the sale of meat animals exceeded the sales of dairy and poultry products by 23 per cent; exceeded the sales of food grains and feed crops by 86 per cent; was 2.3 times the combined sales of cotton and tobacco; and 2.8 times the combined sales of fruits and vegetables.

It is interesting to note that although our farm income in this country for the first nine months of 1950 showed a decline of over 5 per cent compared with

the same months of 1949, cash sales of cattle, hogs, and sheep showed an increase of \$183,000,000, 3 per cent over the first nine months of 1949.

During this nine-month period, 33½ cents of the average farm dollar came from meat animal sales in comparison with 31.3 cents for this same nine-month period a year ago.

While the statistics for the entire nation in 1949 showed that 31 cents of the total farm dollar came from meat animal sales, this figure varied in different sections of the country.

In the Corn Belt States, for example, 44 cents of the average farm dollar came from meat animal sources. In the 12 western states extending from the Corn Belt to the Pacific Coast and including Texas, the figure was 24.4 cents. In the 12 southern states it was 16.6 cents. In the 11 northeastern states—a great industrial area—only 10.3 cents of the average farm dollar in 1949 came from cattle, hog, and sheep sales.

Meat Statistics

Nineteen hundred fifty was the ninth consecutive year in which our meat output has exceeded 20 billion pounds. Our production of meat for 1950 is forecast at 22 billion, 400 million pounds—or about 700 million pounds above 1949.

The official records indicate that the 1950 per capita use of meat will exceed 145 pounds. This is a little more than the per capita consumption of 143.8 pounds in 1949.

Now what will the livestock and meat situation be in 1951?

It is estimated that the 1951 meat output will be around 23 billion, 400 million pounds, or about 1 billion pounds more meat than was produced in 1950.

This increase is predicated on the fact that the livestock situation is quite favorable. Cattle numbers probably increased during 1950. Further increases are expected.

Production of pork has been increasing during the past two years. The 1951 spring pig crop may be around 5 per cent greater than the 1950 spring crop. Some authorities assert that it may be the second largest spring pig crop on record.

The increased meat supplies in 1951 will be in beef and pork. Little change is expected in the output of veal and lamb.

It is believed that the 1951 meat output will be sufficient to supply larger military requirements and also provide more meat for civilians. Estimates on the per capita consumption of meat in 1951 range from 148 pounds upward.

Our livestock feed situation is excellent. A near record of feed concentrates is on hand. Hay production in 1950 was the largest ever, in relation to the number of livestock to be fed.

The Demand for Meat

Meat consumption in this country has been rising. The 10-year average per capita consumption, 1941 to 1950, inclusive, was about 147 pounds—nearly 16 pounds more meat per person than in the previous 10-year period—1931-1940.

Various factors in recent years may

FROM Swift TO America's ranchers and farmers...

In 1950 Swift paid \$1,704,489,374 for livestock and other agricultural products

Meat packers get most of the raw material for their business from you. You get from meat packers approximately half of your annual income. Together, we play an important part in feeding America. As one factor in the livestock-meat industry, Swift shares in that vital task. On this page is a record of what we did during 1950. The figures at the right show a quick over-all picture. The figures below explain in greater detail.

77¢ out of the average sales dollar paid to producers

We provide a dependable year-round market for your livestock, dairy products, poultry, etc. These products of your business are the raw materials of ours. So it's only natural that by far the largest part of Swift's "sales dollar" is paid to you farmers and ranchers.

4½¢ for Supplies

Last year, out of each dollar of sales, Swift spent an average of 4 5/10 cents, or a total of \$100,476,643 on supplies of all kinds—mountains of salt and sugar; trainloads of boxes, barrels, other containers; miles of twine; tons of paper; fuel, electricity, etc.



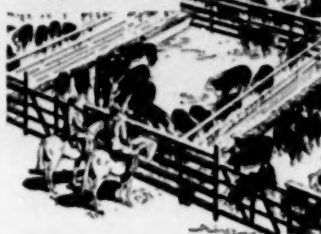
2½¢ for Transportation

Swift's service helps bridge the 1,000-mile gap between producers of livestock and consumers of meat. To accomplish this necessary service Swift's freight and trucking bill in 1950 was \$51,598,238. This is an average of 2 3/10¢ of each sales dollar for moving your products to consuming markets.



We hope your farm and ranch operations resulted in favorable returns during 1950, and that the new year will even be better. A fair return to producers means better living and should result in a

It is the pooled savings of many shareholders, and earnings plowed back into the business, that have built Swift & Company, and made it possible to serve efficiently you producers of agricultural products. Among Swift shareholders you will find farmers, ranchers, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, business people—folks from every walk of life—including 38,575 women.



11½¢ to Employees

It takes skilled people to process your livestock and other raw agricultural products into Swift's quality foods. In 1950 Swift's 76,000 employees earned \$245,238,539 in wages and salaries, or an average of 11 1/10 cents out of each dollar of Swift sales.



1¢ for Taxes

In addition to federal taxes, Swift & Company paid taxes during 1950 in all states and in many municipalities. Our total tax bill was \$21,101,712. This averaged 1 cent out of each dollar Swift received for the products it sold.



3½¢ for Other Expenses



Among other necessary business costs are depreciation, interest, employee benefits, sales promotion, rent, research, insurance, development of new products, advertising, stationery, postage, telephone, telegraph, travel expenses, etc. These necessary expenses took an average of 3 1/2 cents of each sales dollar.

Quick Facts on Swift's Business in 1950

Total SALES of all Swift's products and by-products in 1950 added up to	\$2,214,819,268
Swift paid for livestock and other agricultural products	1,704,489,374
Swift's total NET EARNINGS amounted to	16,142,586*

That is an average net earning per dollar of sales of	7/10¢
Here's where the other 99 3/10 cents of that "sales dollar" went:	
For livestock and other agricultural products	77¢
For employees' wages and salaries	11 1/10¢
For supplies	4 5/10¢
For transportation (freight, trucking, etc.)	2 3/10¢
For taxes	1¢
For other necessary business expenses	3 1/2¢
Total	100 cents

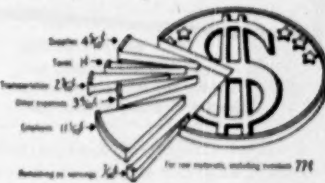
*This amounts to 2/10 of a cent per pound on all products handled.

¢ as Earnings

After all those necessary expenditures, our 1950 net earnings were \$16,142,586. Our shareholders received \$13,917,161 of this in dividends. This is their return on the investments made by them and on the earnings from these investments which have been retained in the company to provide the plants and facilities—the tools needed to handle your products.



Here's a picture of Our 1950 Sales Dollar



Swift & Company's net earnings are small for the many essential services in the processing and marketing of the agricultural products you produce. Our earnings averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the volume handled.

sound production program on farms and ranches. A fair return to people who are in business in cities and towns helps maintain purchasing power and markets for the products you and Swift have to sell.

W. H. V. V. V.

Vice President and Treasurer

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS
— Nutrition is our business— and yours —

be credited as contributing to the increasing demand for meat, as well as for other foods of animal origin. One very important factor is full employment and greater consumer buying power—increased personal income.

The Economic Factor

During the past four years, including 1950, the average disposable income per person (that is, income minus taxes), has been the highest in the nation's history.

In the year 1947, for example, the average disposable income per person was \$1,170; in 1948 it was \$1,278; and in 1949 it was \$1,249. The average disposable income per person in 1950 was about \$1,282; more than twice that of 1940.

How much of this income goes for meat? For 1950 it is estimated that 5.7 per cent of the average disposable income was being spent over the retail meat counter—the same as 1949. In 1939, when the average disposable income was only \$533, 5.3 per cent was spent for meat, and in 1940, 5.0 per cent.

The average amount spent per person in 1950 for meat is estimated at \$73.16—\$2.42 more than in 1949. In 1940, only \$33.30 was spent for meat per person. It is evident that the American people have a liking for meat, and it's my opinion that they would consume another 25 pounds per capita if it were available.

The Nutrition Factor

Now, while it is true that the per capita consumption of meat has advanced, it is also true that the demand for many other staple food products has declined.

I refer to cereals, potatoes, some of our fruits and other foods.

Within the past quarter of a century, science has established new values for meat. Research has produced positive proof that meat is a rich source of those nutrients which are essential to better nutrition and health.



Standing already like a proud herd sire, the week old calf shown above brought a record price of \$7,500 at the A. H. Karpis Hereford Sale in Bakersfield, Cal., January 8. He is the unnamed son of Boca Duke 2d and a OJR Royal Domino 10th cow. His father was purchased by Mr. Karpis for a world's record price of \$65,000 at the Noes Dispersion in Pulaski, Tennessee, November of 1949. New owner of the calf is Eugene Selva, owner of the Lucky Hereford Ranch, Gilroy, Cal. (Photo by American Hereford Association.)

Anyone who is at all familiar with the progress of this nation knows of the tremendous part which research has played in this advancement. Captains of industry have long since recognized the fact that money expended for research pays maximum dividends.

Today—as never before—we know that the facts flowing from research laboratories are a dynamic contribution to the sum total of human progress. Through the results of research our standards of living have been improved. Through the results of research food habits have been changed. Through the results of research the value of foods nutritionally has been established. Through research new food values for meat have been determined.

Beginning Meat Research.

We can all point with pride to the advancement and progress which has been made in this great livestock and meat industry. However, I am firmly convinced that as an industry we would have been in a much less favorable position than other food industries had we not taken a forward step 25 years ago in the field of meat research.

With all of these facts at hand—livestock numbers—cash returns from livestock—trends in meat consumption—consumer buying power—the discoveries of research—let us for a moment consider the picture with which we of the livestock and meat industry are confronted in the immediate future.

Statistics reveal that our population is increasing at the rate of about two million people per year, and that by 1960 we shall have a population of 170 million people.

CREEP FEEDING PROMOTES THE "EXTRAS"

Wiley R. Galliher,
Whitney, Texas, says,
"I creep fed my calves and got
about a 75-pound heavier calf."



Creep and calves on the Galliher Ranch, Whitney, Texas.

A recent creep-feeding experiment conducted by Purina Research showed the following results:

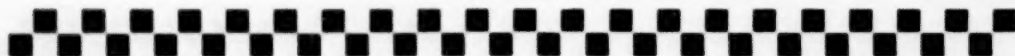
- Creep feeding taught young stuff to eat early.
- Made 22.2-lbs. heavier calves and more uniform calves than those not creep-fed.
- Cows held extra weight for next calving due to calves being ready for market much earlier than calves not creep-fed.

These extras resulted from creep feeding Purina Creep Chow. If Creep Chow is not available in your area, we suggest you try:

- Purina Beef Chow (with your own grain).
- Purina Beef Chow and Purina Omolene (if you have no grain).

Get these extras. Creep feed your own calves this season. Order Purina Creep Chow, Beef Chow or Omolene from your Purina Dealer.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY Ft. Worth • Lubbock



"MoorMan Gives Us All 12 Minerals Range Cows Need ...for only 1/2¢ per cow per day"

...MADE ESPECIALLY FOR...AND ONLY TO "MINERALIZE" RANGE CATTLE

"The time our mother cows need a correct combination of base and trace minerals *most* is when they're carrying and nursing calves," say experienced cowmen. "And that's why so many of us are feeding MoorMan's. We know that MoorMan's contains ALL the mineral elements our cows and calves need—12 of 'em—and in the right proportions."

MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle are made especially—and only—for cattle on the range. Here's what they'll do for your cows and calves:

- Provide the calcium, phosphorus and other trace minerals, for strong, thrifty bone structures in calves as they develop.
- Reduce or eliminate breeding and calving problems caused by mineral deficiencies.
- Supply all the minerals—both base and trace—thrifty cows need to produce thrifty calves.
- Provide the essential minerals cows need for a good milk flow.
- Help get maximum feed value out of grass and other feeds—even poor roughages.

You'll find no "filler" or unnecessary ingredients in MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle. It's *all mineral*—complete—well balanced—and is highly concentrated a little goes a long way—about 1/2 cent per cow per day is all MoorMan's will cost you.

Ask your MoorMan Man about Range Minerals for Cattle in either of the two convenient forms—Handy-to-Handle Blocks or Waste-Reducing Granules. Available in carload or smaller amounts; special guaranteed prices quoted on contracts for 50, 100, 500 or 1000 ton lots—1 year to complete the contract. Or, if there isn't a MoorMan Man handy, a phone call, wire or letter to MoorMan Mfg. Co., Dept. B1-2 Quincy, Illinois, will bring you the information you want. More of MoorMan's Minerals are fed than any other kind.

Special Minerals for Alkali Areas. MoorMan's Special Range Minerals is designed for animals in alkali areas which get an abundance of salts or alkali salts in water or forage. Enriched with vegetable protein for palatability. Contains less salt. Preferred by ranchers in alkali areas where the animal's natural desire for essential minerals is often killed.



MoorMan's

(SINCE 1885)

MAKERS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES FARMERS AND RANCHERS NEED, BUT CANNOT RAISE OR PROCESS ON FARM OR RANCH

**Shudde Bros., Houston, Texas, Proudly
Presents the . . .**

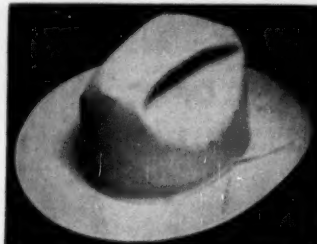


WESTERN

100% PURE BEAVER

Manufactured by Frank H. Lee Co., one of the oldest manufacturers of fine hats in the United States.

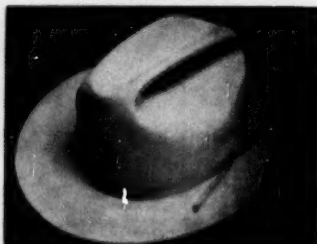
STYLE NO. 1



This beautiful LEE Beaver has 3½-inch brim, trimmed with single-pleat crown band. Edge of brim bound with very narrow binding, and it is lined with beautiful satin.

\$40

STYLE NO. 2



Style number two, as shown, has three-inch, raw-edge brim, twin-rod band and is beautifully lined with satin.

\$40

Shudde Bros.
MEN'S APPAREL
HOUSTON

Shudde Bros., Houston, Texas.

Send me my Lee Western as I have checked.

☐ STYLE No. 1 ☐ STYLE No. 2 ☐ SIZE

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ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

☐ CHECK ☐ MONEY ORDER ☐ CHARGE

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Many Years of Efficient and Friendly Service
To Texas and the Southwest

For Immediate Service Write or Call:

E. R. MORRISON, Texas Loan Manager
Texas Investment Office

Telephone Central-4147 Dallas, Texas 1206 Magnolia Building

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association has brand inspectors at fifteen principal markets.

For 1950, our estimated production of meat is 22 billion, 400 million pounds—enough for a per capita consumption of 145 pounds. If we merely maintain consumption on the current level, it will require an increase of three billion pounds annually to meet the demand ten years from now.

Industry Teamwork.

I am not worried too much about what the demand for meat will be ten years from now. We now have an aroused industry—livestock men, market men, meat packers, and meat retailers—all of whom are aggressively supporting a program for meat.

These four branches of the industry constitute an active and alert aggregation which has a new concept of its product.

Research sponsored and supported by the industry has revealed that meat is health, strength, vitality, and essential in the diet for people of all ages.

Within the past 12 years we have learned that infants as early as six weeks of age need meat for more rapid development, for contentment, sounder sleep, better blood, and for the prevention of anemia.

We have learned that children need meat for faster growth, healthier bodies, pep and energy, and for increased alertness; and that meat in their diet cannot be replaced with cereal and legumes.

We have learned that adults 20 years and over need meat for maintenance of physical fitness, improved body condition, and for increased vigor and vitality.

We have learned that older people, 50 years and over, need meat for greater endurance, for less fatigue, for delaying ailments associated with aging, and for extra years of health and life.

These facts—based on scientific findings—are now found in the literature available to professional people.

We don't eat meat any longer just because we like it, but because we need it for our health.

It's almost unbelievable that 27 years ago a group of livestock men, market men, meat packers, and meat retailers (not a scientific man in the group) could possibly foresee the contribution that research could make in establishing meat as a must in the American diet. But that was exactly what happened when the directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board formulated the original meat program.

Yes, research has contradicted ideas held by certain interests and individuals in the past, that the natural craving for meat should be curbed and that its use in the diet was harmful to health.

Another fact established is that expectant mothers may have fewer complications during pregnancy when receiving diets high in protein, of which meat is an excellent source.

Vitamins became the rage 30 years ago, but it was not until 18 years later that we found that meat is an excellent source of the B vitamins and is so recognized.

Visit the hospitals and you will find that meat in the diet, because of its high-quality protein, is proving of value in speeding up recovery of patients after surgical operations and in the healing of wounds.

Convincing evidence of the value of meat in a diet for weight control—in diets for losing and gaining weight—has been accepted by those of authority on this subject. The original research in

Ful-O-Pep helps Canyon Ranch keep bulls in *Top Breeding Condition!*

READ OLIVER M. WALLOP'S LETTER

WALLOP HEREFORDS
CANYON RANCH
BIG HORN, WYOMING

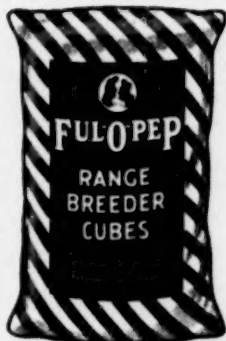
The Quaker Oats Company
Chicago 34, Illinois
Gentlemen:

I cannot speak too highly of Ful-O-Pep Cattle Feeds, which we have fed our cattle for a number of years.

Both our range bulls and herd bulls get no grain whatsoever during the winter, but are fed 20% Ful-O-Pep Cubes, 2 to 4 lbs. a day each. They gain satisfactorily and stay in good condition all through the winter, and I have received many compliments on the way they look in the spring.

Sincerely yours,

Oliver M. Wallop



FUL-O-PEP'S ADDED NUTRITIONAL STRENGTH *promotes herd health and big calf crops, too!*

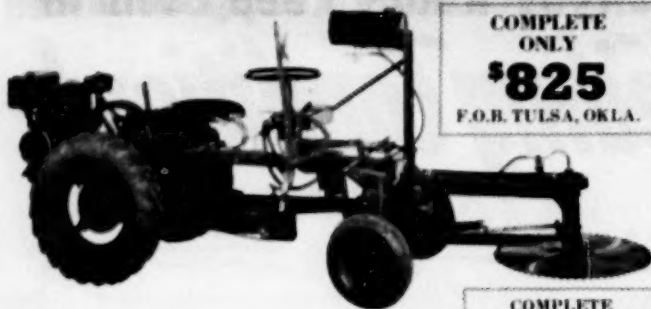
EVEN when range conditions are tough, Ful-O-Pep Range Breeder Cubes' high vitamin and mineral content help build up your bulls and cow herd . . . promote good breeding and calving condition.

Now is the time to fortify the cow and her unborn calf with Ful-O-Pep's special Vitamin Boost, Concentrated Spring Range®. It gives your cattle many of the healthful benefits of fresh green range . . . helps boost your calf crop.

Remember . . . like Oliver M. Wallop, you, too, can rely on vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep to give you top results. So join the swing to Ful-O-Pep!

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

LIVINGSTON TRACTOR & BRUSH SAW UNIT



COMPLETE
ONLY

\$825

F.O.B. TULSA, OKLA.

COMPLETE
SAW UNIT ONLY
\$350

F.O.B. Tulsa, Okla.

Saws Tree Down-- Kills Stump Chemically

MANY HANDY ATTACHMENTS INCLUDE:

24" Saw
Mower (7' - 10')
Should Board Plow, 11"
Disc Plow, 20"
Post Hole Digger
Concrete Mixer
Cultivator

• 7-h.p. Briggs & Strat-
ton Engine

• Operator can main-
tain maneuverability
with positive control
of machine

• Saw Belt Driven
HYDRAULICALLY
Controlled

• Killing chemical auto-
matically applied by
saw

• 4-ply Pneumatic 600x
16 tires

Saw is hydraulically controlled and can be operated
in vertical or horizontal position—35° swing to right
or left (60° swath) horizontally.

You can kill trees, stumps and brush stumps when you cut them with the specially designed, patented Livingston Tractor Brush Saw Unit. Saw automatically applies a brush and stump-killing chemical preparation. Tests on hickory, elm, ash and osage orange hedge have shown complete kill and no regrowth. The Saw Unit is complete with hydraulic control and chemical reservoir.

NOTE: The Livingston Brush Saw Unit is easily adaptable to any standard make tractor or jeep.

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Livestock and Livestock Insurance - Ranches and Ranch Loans

Buy and Sell both Registered and Commercial Cattle, Specializing in Herd and Range Bulls, Quality Females. Sell Ranches and make Ranch Loans.

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Insure your Valuable Registered Cattle and Horses against Death from any Cause. Dependable, No Red Tape, Prompt Service.

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this field was conducted by the industry in 1933-34.

Brought to bear on one of our industry's major products—lard—research has proved the superiority of lard for growth; and studies now under way indicate that there is a relationship between the intake of lard and the health of the skin.

I know that you appreciate the impact of all this vital information in creating a greater demand for the product of our industry in the minds of our present population of 150 million or of 170 million people of our nation.

You will also be pleased to learn that grants-in-aid to researchers for fundamental and applied research on meat are continuing in our universities, colleges, and medical centers throughout the nation. To be sure, we have made vast strides in revealing these basic facts, some of which I have mentioned. Meat as yet has not fully come into its own, but with the continued leadership of the industry the pre-eminent position of meat in the world of foods will be further strengthened.

A true picture of meat today may be gained from those whose judgment springs from an unbiased and accurate knowledge of foods and nutrition. Today the physician recognizes the importance of meat in the diet at all age levels—prescribes it for babies as early as six weeks of age. The hospital dietitian, contrary to old practices, serves liberal amounts of meat to her patients. The scientist places meat in top position in evaluating the common foods on the basis of nutritional content. The teacher is focusing increasing attention on the subject of meat in the classroom. The homemaker, knowing the need for body-building nutrients, is giving meat first choice in selecting the basic food for her menu.

In short, to the food authority, the guardian of health, the homemaker, the teacher, the foods editor, the restaurant operator, the businessman, the office and factory worker—to men and women everywhere—meat today means flavor, satiety, value, strength, endurance . . . health.

What has been responsible for bringing meat to its present position? That question can be answered with one word, "leadership"—the leadership of an industry which got back of its product—met the challenge of unscrupulous opposing forces and carried on a constructive program to the end that meat receive full recognition as a superior food.

J. P. Crews Heads Concho Hereford Association

J. P. CREWS, JR., Mertzon, Texas, was elected president of the Concho

Hereford Association at its annual meeting, held at San Angelo January 5. He succeeds Jack Williams of Paint Rock. Marion Sansom III of Paint Rock was elected vice president and M. B. Inman, Jr., was re-named secretary-treasurer.

Bob Bowen, Coleman, and Heston McBride, Blanket, were named directors, replacing Mans Hoggett, Mertzon, and Joe Logan, Sonora.

Breeders of livestock will find The Cattleman an effective medium in which to advertise their stock. Become a regular advertiser.

Occo

Builds Beef Faster!

Hog raisers were the first to recognize that minerals helped turn corn into pork faster. Now, more and more ranchers and feeders are using minerals to help turn grass or hay into beef faster.

Occo Mineral Compound and Occo-Lak furnish the ideal, low-cost way of fortifying grass and hay with the minerals usually found lacking throughout this region.

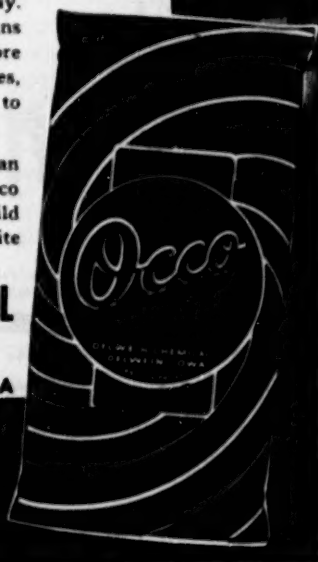
When your cattle get Occo, they get greater nutritional benefit from grass and hay. This mineral - balanced diet means stronger bones, greater thrift, more stamina and vigor, healthier calves, and faster gains that move cattle to market sooner in better condition.

Let your nearby Occo Service Man show you why a small amount of Occo can help your grass and hay build beef faster. Or, if you prefer, write us direct for this information.

**OELWEIN CHEMICAL
Company**

OELWEIN

IOWA





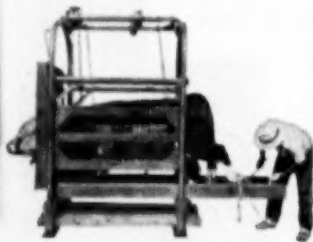
CATTLE STOCK



For dehorning, hoof trimming, horn branding, tattooing, and all other work on stock where complete access to all parts of the body, feet and head is necessary, you can't beat a TECO Cattle Stock.

Patented triple-action dehorning gate holds the animal's head securely and safely... opens to allow the animal to leave through the front of the stock.

May be moved from place to place in a pickup truck or dismantled. They're ruggedly built to high TECO standards to give years of service.



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Modesto, California

Please send me complete information on the following TECO ranch and feed lot equipment.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Stock | <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Loader |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Squeeze | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Elevator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calf Chute | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Wagon Bed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pillars & Stockers | <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Trucks |

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The Cattlemen Bring a Shipping Center to West Texas

By N. H. KINCAID

BEFORE sunup on a late summer's day in 1880 a buggy containing two men and drawn by a pair of frisky little Spanish mules pulled away from Buffalo Gap, the only settlement of the two-year-old Taylor county in West Texas. They struck out north, with just a slight easterly bearing. There was no road and the country was rough.

By noon the headquarters of John N. Simpson of the Hashknife ranch on Cedar Creek was reached and the men, S. L. Chalk, surveyor, and John D. Merchant, cattleman, climbed stiffly down. Clabe W. Merchant, twin brother of John, and J. T. Berry of Belle Plain in Callahan county, had already arrived. H. C. Withers, representative of the Texas and Pacific railway, was also present.

Their discussion dealt with the location of a town on those rails that were being fast extended from Weatherford. It should serve as a shipping center for the cattlemen and be the "future great" of the railway. "And we must name it Abilene," said Clabe Merchant, who had first become acquainted with that queen of the northern cattle shipping centers some ten years before.

It seems strange that these cattlemen who had sought and fought the west for its open range should be the ones to negotiate thus for the establishment of a town there. Yet to them it was to be merely a shipping center for their cattle, the Abilene of West Texas. They had no idea that crops could be grown here, and the entrance of the farmer seemed never to have occurred to them.

But scarcely had the contract between them and the Texas and Pacific railway been signed on December 18, 1880, as an outgrowth of that meeting at the Hashknife ranch, before the settlers began arriving. Abilene had become a city of tents with a population of 300 some two weeks before the town lot sale, held March 15, 1881; and wagon yards and camping spaces were filled with potential farmers. The cattlemen's civic venture was fast becoming a boomerang!

John N. Simpson was the first to go. A cattleman of high standing, it was he who had presided at the organization of the Cattle Raisers Association of Northwest Texas at its original meeting in Graham in 1877; and it was he who had represented the cattlemen of Taylor and Callahan counties in their contract with the railroad concerning the establishment of Abilene three years later. It had been at his ranch that the site of the future town had been decided.

Yet two months after the town lot sale Simpson pulled up stakes and left for the Pecos country and more elbow room. He drove his herd of 4,000 head down what is now North Thirteenth street, heading for Cedar Gap and on south and west. His headquarters had been on a bluff just across Cedar creek and some two miles from the new town. It is now known as the A. C. C. hill, for on it is located Abilene Christian College and the beautiful Cedar Crest addition to the city.

Yet Simpson's nemesis followed him still. Just as the Abilene country itself soon became overrun with sheep, with

Abilene claiming the distinction of being the second largest inland wool and sheep shipping center in the nation, so did this new industry push on to encroach on Simpson's Hashknife ranches of the Pecos, and later of Arizona.

His departure was soon followed by that of other cattlemen, including the Merchant brothers, Clabe and John, and James H. Parramore. Moving their cattle west, they yet retained Abilene as their home. By September, 1883, there were 10,000 fewer cattle assessed in Taylor county alone than in 1881.

Garland G. Odum was among the last of the group to leave. He had decided to fight fire with fire and in 1883 had fenced some 100,000 acres in Runtell county. He could lawfully do this since he had been buying his own free range since 1879. But he, too, ran into wire cutting trouble. He found forty miles cut in one night. In spite of help from the Rangers and the proclamations of the law courts, the trouble persisted. Three years later he drove his herd to Arizona and established his ranch at White Mountain.

Many cattlemen who went only to the Texas Plains were soon finding resters camped in the very heart of their ranch on land declared public by the Land Board, but not yet put up for sale. These claimants would turn their own stock loose within the cattlemen's big enclosure; and the cattlemen could not effect it.

Eight claimants were filed on one section in the Matador ranch, running helter skelter over the pastures, causing prairie fires, leaving gates open, and making it a regular habit to eat at the ranchman's chuck wagon.

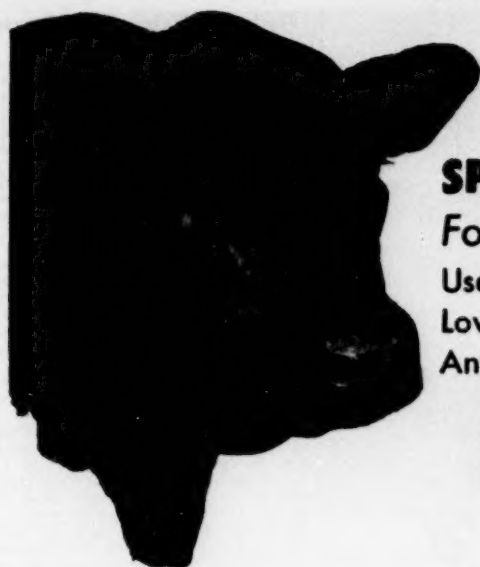
But the boomerang that was proving so aggravating to the cattlemen seemed to have been rather considerate of Abilene town itself. Founded to become a shipping center, it was realizing this four-fold. Besides its ranking as a cattle and wool market, it was sending out thousands of tons of bleached buffalo bones. These shipments were gradually replaced by those of cotton, grain, and other farm produce.

And eventually, as the cattlemen became a rancher, decreasing his herd while building up its strain and growing his feed, the boomerang itself lost its sting and he petitioned for yet another railroad to his home town.

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Dallas to Welcome Cattlemen March 12-14

(Continued from Page 21)

Just a few miles north of Dallas at Renner is the Texas Research Foundation's million-dollar plant, presented to the people of Texas by Karl Hoblitzelle. The Foundation is the nation's only privately financed and independently operated agricultural experiment station. It is devoted to the development of grasses upon the land, a program of vast importance to the cattle industry.

A conducted tour of the Research Foundation, sponsored by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, will enable cattlemen visitors to view the work of the institution at first hand. Busses will leave from the Baker and Adolphus Hotels at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, March 13.

The entertainment program planned for the convention, provided by Dallas business firms and sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, will be highlighted by a dance and floor show starting at 9 p. m. Tuesday night, March 13.

Convention visitors and their guests will be entertained by the famous band of Guy Lombardo, known for his "sweetest music this side of heaven," played by his Royal Canadians. The Lombardo organization will also present an entertaining floor show. The dance will take place in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel. The ballroom will be lavishly decorated.

Neiman-Marcus Co. will present a style show at a luncheon for ladies attending the convention at 12:15 p. m. Tuesday, March 13, in the Mural Room of the Baker. On the final day of the convention, a luncheon for officers and directors of the Association will be held in Parlor A of the Adolphus.

In addition to the program of entertainment planned for the delegates, cattlemen will find plenty to do in Dallas between business sessions of the convention.

Myriad fine restaurants beckon to the convention visitor, and the city abounds with entertainment ranging from burlesque to classical music and the drama.

For example, at Margo Jones' famed Theatre '51, located at State Fair Park, a new play will open for a three-week run on Monday, March 12. To be presented for the first time anywhere is a musical play, "Walls Rise Up," adapted from the novel of the same name by the distinguished Texas author, George Sessions Perry. Performances begin nightly at 8:15 p. m. A cast of New York professionals will act in the production.

For those who prefer the musical arts in a classical vein, two outstanding programs are scheduled during the convention. The Chigi Quintet, a chamber music group, will appear in concert at Scott Hall Monday, March 12, and a program of Beethoven piano sonatas will be played at Scott Hall on Wednesday, March 14.

Opening at the Melba Theater in downtown Dallas on Thursday, March 15, is "Mr. Roberts," the amusing play direct from the New York stage. Although this comes on the day after the convention closes, some visitors likely will think it worth staying over for.

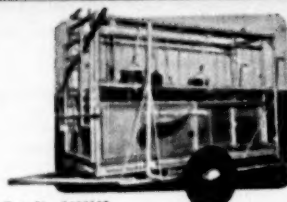
The Baker and the Adolphus both offer the finest in dancing and floor shows. The Baker's Mural Room has a consistently fine brand of entertainment with an outstanding orchestra playing music for dancing nightly. At the Century Room of the Adolphus, the spectac-

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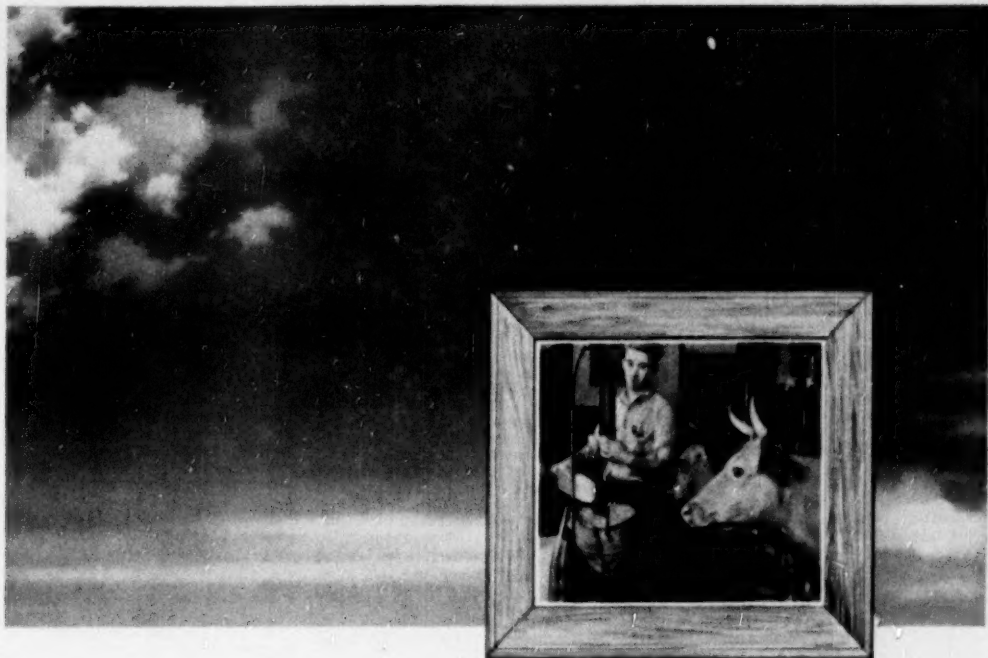
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YES, nitrogen from the air is now made into a new source of protein for your cattle and sheep. And protein, of course, is one of the vital nutrients in the feed you buy.

For years chemists have known how to take nitrogen from the air to make the pure white chemical called urea. But it's only in the past decade that this chemical has become important as a source of protein in commercial mixed feeds for cattle and sheep.

The digestion process that goes on in a cow's rumen is so complicated that few people claim to understand it. But we do know that tiny organisms in her rumen tear apart the protein in her feed and make it over. So it doesn't make much difference what kind of protein she eats—she'll make it

into the kind of protein her own body needs, anyhow. And even though urea isn't a protein, a cow can use it to excellent advantage in her protein-manufacturing process.

Du Pont had been manufacturing urea for years. Extensive research led to the production of "Two-Sixty-Two" Feed Compound, a source of urea ideally suited to feed-manufacturing and feed-mixing operations.

"Two-Sixty-Two" has to be carefully blended and balanced with other feed ingredients, so Du Pont supplies it only to feed manufacturers. Each year they use it in thousands of tons of cattle and sheep feed. On the tag, it is included in the guarantee as "protein from non-protein nitrogen."

An outstanding fact about "Two-

Sixty-Two" is this: Every pound of it in a mixed feed provides a cow or sheep with 2.62 pounds of protein. That, in turn, is one of the chief reasons why this new source of protein gives feed manufacturers the opportunity to make feeds that are better in many ways, and often more economical, too.

These are only the highlights of a fascinating story about cow feed made from air. If you're interested in these progressive developments, we suggest you see your feed manufacturer or feed dealer.

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Better Things For Better Living... Through Chemistry



At the American National Livestock Association's Convention in San Francisco I got to talkin' to an up and coming young rancher from Texas about blackleg. His comments indicated he took blackleg prevention pretty much for granted. But it hasn't always been so easy—no siree.

There were times when blackleg raised holy hell and had plenty of the boys hanging on the ropes. One of the worst was down in California's San Joaquin valley back in 1897. That's when E. A. Cutter and his pardner C. M. Twining developed a blackleg bacterin that saved many a head and saw the back room of their Fresno drug store grow bigger than the entire store—and just keep on growin'.

From this rugged beginning Cutter Laboratories has been chewin' on the blackleg problem ever since. Those early days were tough and go beating blackleg. Mr. Twining told me the first deal was a powdered vaccine you ground up and mixed with water. The big difficulty was you couldn't keep it in suspension and you never knew if you'd gotten a full dose injected.

To reduce this gamble the string form was tried next. The string, 1 inch long, knotted at one end, was dunked in vaccine and stitched under each critter's hide and left there. The infection problems soon made this method unpopular as a skunk in a dead end canyon.

Next was the blackleg pill which was shot under the hide, but it wasn't until Cutter developed their blackleg aggrassin that an improvement in immunity was provided. But aggrassin was so expensive to make that you could afford it only for breeding stock.

Then Cutter found the answer. Blacklegnak, a potent bacterin made from pure cultures. Cutter then developed Alhydraz which "held" Blacklegnak in a critter's system and released it slowly so that you could even vaccinate calves once and give 'em solid immunity. So you see today's Cutter Blacklegnak line is the result of years of field experience and test tube research.

Blacklegnak is the reason why cattle today don't turn pale at the mention of blackleg like their grandpappys once did.

See you next month.

Ol' Bull

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ular ice shows produced by Dorothy Franey have become nationally famous. Herman Waldman's orchestra plays. The ice show also is presented for luncheon.

Sports-minded cattlemen who enjoy the more rugged type of athletics will find plenty of that kind of thing at the Sportatorium, where top-flight wrestlers go at it every Tuesday night. The Sportatorium ring has been graced by such colorful grapplers as Lou Texas, Gorgeous George and others.

A number of luxurious lounges are scattered throughout Dallas, some of them offering entertainment, some food. There are plenty of night clubs, if night life is wanted.

At State Fair Park, five outstanding museums are open to visitors at no charge. The Dallas Museum of Fine Arts is one of the best in the Southwest, with a constantly changing array of interesting exhibits. The Dallas Museum of Natural History features flora and fauna of the Southwest, realistically exhibited against a background of their natural habitats. The Dallas Health Museum is unique in this part of the country and possibly is second only to the Cleveland Health Museum in the multiplicity and realism of its exhibits. A feature of the health museum is a marvelous "transparent man," made entirely of glass. The Aquarium is the fourth largest in the country, with everything from tiny tropical fish to big harbor seals and giant catfish. The Hall of State is a shrine to Texas heroes and contains much historical material which is fascinating to all Texans.

Convention visitors will find copies of Dallas newspapers placed outside their hotel doors during the convention, provided by the Publicity Committee of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce Convention Committee. Tours of the local newspaper plants are conducted at various times during each day.

The new Alford refrigerated warehouse is the largest cold storage warehouse in the world, and is equipped with many innovations for easy handling and storage of meats and other perishables. Some cattlemen may wish to visit this huge plant to see what happens to their beef after it leaves the range.

The Dallas Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to carry on an East Texas membership drive in conjunction with the Association. This committee has been holding meetings in the principal towns and cities of East Texas and hopes to have many new East Texas members on hand for the convention.

Dallas will greet the convention with street decorations, window displays in stores and businesses, and a general air of friendliness intended to match the traditional hospitality of the cattlemen themselves.

W. H. (Bill) Hitzelberger, former executive vice president and general manager of the State Fair of Texas, heads the Chamber of Commerce convention committee, and Ray W. Wilson, manager of the fair's livestock and agriculture departments, is vice-chairman of the committee.

Every member of the chamber, from President John W. Carpenter on down, hopes that this will indeed be a memorable convention for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Chairmen of sub-committees of the chamber convention committee are: Reception Committee, James K. Wilson, chairman; East Texas Membership Drive Committee, Fred M. Shaw, chairman;

Entertainment Committee, R. J. O'Donnell, chairman; and C. A. Tatum, vice-chairman; Hotel Committee, Ray W. Wilson, chairman, and Dan C. Williams, vice-chairman; Publicity Committee, William S. Henson, chairman, and Ted B. Ferguson, vice-chairman; Finance Committee, Jack Frost, chairman, and R. L. Thornton, Jr., vice-chairman; Ladies Committee, Mrs. Hugo W. Schoellkopf, chairman.

Executive Committee members are W. H. Hitzelberger, Ray W. Wilson, Jack Frost, James K. Wilson, Fred M. Shaw, William S. Henson, R. J. O'Donnell, Ben H. Carpenter, R. L. Thornton, Jr., and John W. Carpenter.

Mesquite Menace Target of New Chemical Killer

BAD news for mesquite trees which hamper Southwestern rangeland operations comes from the Du Pont Company, which announces the availability of a new brush killer, designed specifically to control this pest.

The material is a low-volatility formulation to be known as 2, 4, 5-T Ester Brush Killer and has been developed as a result of a number of years of testing various herbicides for the control of mesquite, both at the Spur, Texas, experimental station and in large-scale field tests during the past season on ranches throughout the Southwest. Applications by airplane of the low-volatility esters of 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid have proved by far the most effective treatments for killing this brush.

Economically, the mesquite tree is blamed for costing southwestern cattlemen millions of dollars annually. Its spread throughout the rangelands has crowded out grass and other plants that provide feed for cattle. Equally important, its dense growth has obscured the cross-country vision of riders, resulting in the missing of thousands of head of cattle at round-up time.

For best results, it is suggested that the mesquite killing chemical be applied in the spring, from two to three months after appearance of the first mesquite leaves. Recommended airplane sprays should contain one and a half pints of the brush killer in solution with three gallons of water and a gallon of oil, such as clear diesel oil, per acre sprayed. The material is available in one-gallon cans, or in five-gallon or 50-gallon drums.

New-Type Ear Disc to Identify Sheep

A NEW-TYPE plastic ear disc for identification of sheep is attracting considerable interest in Australia. A firm there has devised the ear disc in 48 different shapes and numbers and in several colors.

One Australian flock manager grades the wool on all sheep about a week before they are shorn as lambs. Then these sheep are ear-tagged with a different shaped or colored disc. This eliminates grading for the next shearings, as the sheep are separated by color or shape of ear tag.

The firm making the discs claims they do away with wasteful and unsatisfactory branding of sheep on the wool and make for easier identification and culling. The two-part discs are snapped through a small hole punched in the ear and brand the animal for life.



Lloyd Robinson of Big Spring, Texas, and his Hereford steer "Big Spring Special" . . . selected as the grand champion at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition. The champion was produced on the Red Chain feeding program.

Lloyd Robinson says:

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"Of course, I like Red Chain feed and the Red Chain feeding program. I think Red Chain feed is the very best."

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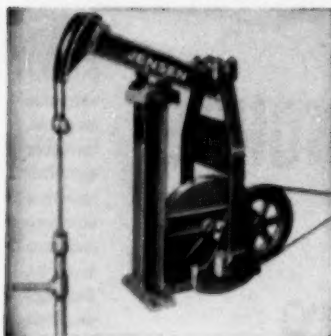
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National Western Stock Show

A SHORTHORN steer from Iowa stole the limelight in the beef cattle division of the National Western Livestock show when it was named grand champion of the show. It was the first time since 1927 that the Shorthorn breed won the coveted honor at the National Western.

The steer, bred by Cornelius Wolf of Remson, Ia., and shown by his son, Emmett, had previously topped the open class Shorthorn competition and later went on to win the inter-breed competition. The steer was reserve champion junior yearling at the International.

J. Charles Yule, Carstairs, Alberta, Canada, judged the open class Shorthorns, and Prof. P. S. Shearer, Iowa State College, judged the inter-breed competition.

The reserve champion steer of the show was an Aberdeen-Angus, owned by C. E. Yoder, Muscatine, Ia. It was the champion in the Angus show.

Competing against the two named champions was the champion Hereford steer which had previously been chosen grand champion of the junior show, owned by Joe Lifschke, Enid, Okla.

Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., showed the reserve champion Hereford steer; C. E. Yoder had the reserve champion Aberdeen-Angus steer; and Clausen Bros., Spencer, Ia., showed the reserve champion Shorthorn.

The grand champion steer sold for \$1.75 per pound to Ludwig Rettig, owner of Denver's Save-a-Nickel Stores, netting Wolf \$2,362.50. The price was considerably below last year's top of \$3.05 per pound, but show officials explained that the animal was too heavy for the Denver market.

Fat and Feeder Carlot Shows

For the seventh time in a row Karl and Jack Hoffman, Ida Grove, Ia., walked off with the grand championship in the fat carlot division with a load of TO Ranch bred steers. The steers were Herefords and weighed 1,011 pounds.

A young feeder yet in his teens finished a load of Herefords that topped the junior division and were later made reserve grand champions. He is Butch Eckhardt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eckhardt, LaSalle, Colo. The calves were bred by Bar 13 Ranch, Sheridan, Wyo.

Josef Winkler, Castle Rock, Colo., veteran producer and showman of fancy feeder calves, showed the grand champion carload of feeder calves which were Shorthorns averaging around 400 pounds. The reserve champion load were Herefords shown by Bar 13 Ranch.

At the auction held later during the show the grand champion carload of fat cattle sold for \$54.75 per cwt., which was 25 cents below the price paid last year.

Winkler's champion feeder steers sold for \$84.25 per cwt. to Pat Hennessy, Dodgeville, Wis., setting a new record for feeder calves at the Denver show.

The reserve champion load, shown by Bar 13 Ranch, sold for \$80.75 to Oswald Strand & Son, Manly, Ia.

A new top on feeder heifers was set when Fred C. Deberard paid Leo Egan, Ashby, Neb., \$71.50 per cwt. for the champion load.

The Carlot Bull Show

CK Ranch, Brookville, Kans., showed the champions in the carlot bull show

and Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., showed the reserve champions, reversing the positions of last year's show.

The champions had previously topped the yearling class and included sons of CK Cruiser D 33d, CK Cruiser 34th, CK Cruiser 53d, CK Baca Royal, CK Creator, CK Cascade, Publican Domino and WHR Helmsman 87th. The carload is being reserved for the CK Ranch annual sale at the ranch February 24.

The reserve champions, which stood second in class to the champions, were sired by Royal Duke 3d, Tommy Helmsman, Proud Mixer 71st, Proud Mixer 72d, Flaahy Alladin, WHR Avalon 6th, WHR Legacy and WHR Celebrity. Wyoming Hereford Ranch also showed the first prize junior bull calves and the second prize senior bull calves.

The Hereford Show

Milky Way Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz., was perhaps the biggest winner in the Hereford show at the National Western, including among its winnings the champion bull, and six first places. Joe Purdy, Butler, Mo., judged the show with the assistance of Walter Olson, Chester, West Virginia.

The champion was MW Prince Larry 62d, a summer yearling son of MW Larry Domino 37th.

The reserve champion was Greenhill Larry 6th, a two-year-old by MW Larry 20th, owned by Greenhill Farm, Tulsa, Okla.

Jim Hering, McGregor, Texas, showed Miss Larette, a senior heifer calf by JH Larry Domino 44th, to the championship in the female division. This is the heifer George Nance, Canyon, Texas, paid \$11,100 for at the recent Hering sale. Hering reserved the right to show her. CK Ranch, Brookville, Kans., had the reserve champion, CK Comeo 86th, a summer yearling by CK Cascade.

Hereford awards to ten places follow:

Two-year-old bulls calved between May 1 and August 31, 1948 (13 shown): 1, Greenhill Farm, Tulsa, Okla., on Greenhill Larry 6th; 2, Milky Way Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz., on MW Prince Larry Domino 37th; 3, Milky Way Hereford Ranch, on MW Big Shorty; 4, Hi-Point Farm, Romeo, Mich., on HP Triumph 2d; 5, Circle A Hereford Farm, Morris, Ill., on Maco Duke 41st; 6, H. C. Pearson, Indianapolis, Ia., on Pearsons Duke 31st; 7, Peterson Bros., Ogden, Utah, on Royalty Lad 19th; 8, H. C. Pearson on Pearson Duke 28th; 9, Circle A Hereford Farm on Baca Prince 27th; 10, Painter Hereford Ranches, Denver, Colo., on PHR Triumph Lad 7th.

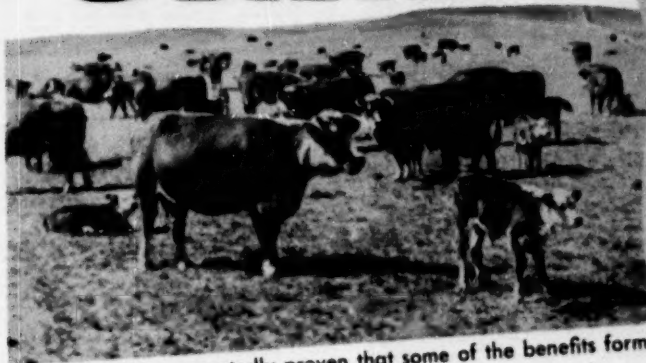
Senior yearling bulls calved between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1948 (28 shown): 1, Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., on WHR Mixmore 3d; 2, Wyoming Hereford Ranch on WHR Star Picture 6th; 3, Circle A Hereford Farm on CA Elation 4th; 4, Earl Galtor, Abilene, Texas, on HG Proud Mixer 11th; 5, Round M Hereford Ranch, Adams, Ore., on MM Prince Royal 17th; 6, H. C. Pearson on Pearsons Duke 34th; 7, Seven Up Ranch, Banner, Wyo., on 7 Up Nodandy; 8, CK Ranch, Brookville, Kans., on KSC Cruiser 6th; 9, Helmer Bros., Littleton, Colo., on Real Prince H 17th; 10, C. C. Long, Crofton, Ia., on SR Larry Domino 11th.

Junior yearling bulls calved between January 1 and April 30, 1949 (20 shown): 1, Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Prince Larry 54th; 2, W. A. Crawford, Alberta, Canada, on Carleon Ranch Dandy 23d; 3, Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Larry Mixer; 4, CK Ranch on CK Baca Royal 37th; 5, CK Ranch on CK Cruaty 47th; 6, Alfred Meeks, Dalhart, Texas, on Anter Royal 45th; 7, Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch, Rembrandt, Ia., on Walnut Hill Bobby 1st; 8, Turner Ranch, Sulphur, Okla., on TR Zato Heir 4th; 9, J. F. Miller, Hayden, Colo., on Dandy Domino 31st; 10, Duane Hill Farms, Sikeston Springs, Ark., on DHF Cruiser 17th.

Summer yearling bulls calved between May 1 and August 31, 1949 (34 shown): 1, Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Prince Larry 62d; 2, Earl Galtor on EG Royal Mixer 2315; 3, W. O. Sanderson & Son, Gunnison, Colo., on Beau Dandy 74th; 4, CK Ranch on CK Cruaty 46th; 5, Beaupres

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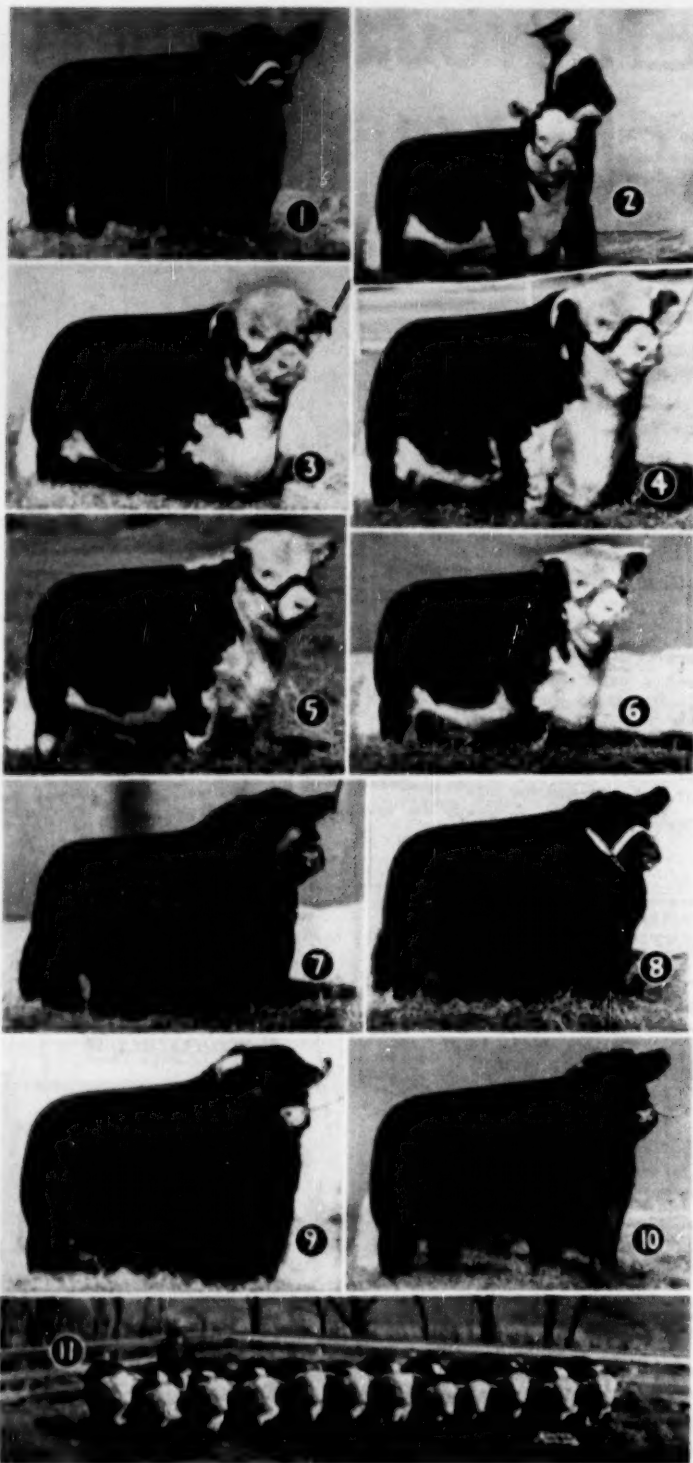
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Senior bull calves, calved between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1948 (21 shown): 1, Circle A Hereford Farm on CA Larry Dominus 4th; 2, Bowman Hereford Farms, Coleman, Texas, on BHP Proud Mixer 10th; 3, Earl Guttar on EG Royal Mixer 12th; 4, Bowman Hereford Farm on BHP Proud Mixer 11th; 5, Rolling Meadows Farm, Naperville, Ill., on RM Larry's Pride 6th; 6, Turner Ranch on TR Zato Heir 40th; 7, Double M Hereford Ranch on MM Prince Royal 20th; 8, Greenhill Farm on Greenhill Larry 21st; 9, Painter Hereford Ranches on PHR Asterix 22th; 10, Platte Canyon Ranch, Littleton, Colo., on PCR Bess Patron.

Junior bull calves calved between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1949 (46 shown): 1, W. A. Crawford on Crawford Royal Dandy 21st; 2, CK Ranch on CK Crusty 57th; 3, Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Super Larry 4th; 4, W. J. Largent & Son, Merkel, Texas, on Publican Domino 240th; 5, John W. Ranner, Bartlesville, Mo., on W. J. Ranner Larry 4th; 6, CK Ranch on CK Crusty 21st; 7, Chas. Bianchi, Macon, Mo., on B.H.R. Helmsman A 120th; 8, Circle A Hereford Farm on CA Larry Dominus 6th; 9, Turner Ranch on TR Zato Heir 54th; 10, Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Royal Dandy.

Summer bull calves calved on or after April 1, 1949 (127 shown): 1, Earl Guttar on EG Royal Prince 110th; 2, Otto Fulscher, Holyoke, Colo., on Commander 5th; 3, Painter Hereford Ranches on PHR Dandy Larry 4th; 4, Walnut Hill Hereford Ranch on Walnut Hill Baby 12th; 5, Turner Ranch on TR Zato Heir 52d; 6, Herbert Chandler, Baker, Ore., on Prince Larry 11th; 7, Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Zato Larry 1st; 8, W. J. Largent & Son on Publican Domino 240th; 9, Painter Hereford Ranches on PHR Dandy Larry 3d; 10, Luckhardt Farms, Tarkio, Mo., on LF Proud Mixer 15th.

Champion bull: Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Prince Larry 62d.

Reserve champion bull: Greenhill Farm on Greenhill Larry 6th.

Three bulls (14 shown): 1, Milky Way Hereford Ranch; 2, C. K. Ranch; 3, Wyoming Hereford Ranch; 4, Earl Guttar; 5, Circle A Hereford Farm; 6, CK Ranch; 7, H. C. Pearson; 8, Turner Ranch; 9, Greenhill Farm; 10, Double M Hereford Ranch.

Two bulls (21 shown): 1, Milky Way Hereford Ranch; 2, Wyoming Hereford Ranch; 3, Earl Guttar; 4, CK Ranch; 5, W. A. Crawford-Frost; 6, Circle A Hereford Farm; 7, H. C. Pearson; 8, Greenhill Farm; 9, Platte Canyon Ranch; 10, CK Ranch.

Two-year-old heifers calved between May 1 and Aug. 31, 1948 (9 shown): 1, H. C. Pearson on Pearson Duchess 17th; 2, Milky Way Hereford Ranch on MW Lady Larryana 16th; 3, Circle A Hereford Farm on CA Madalrette 15th; 4, Circle A Hereford Farm on Bess Duchess; 5, CK Ranch on CK Charlotte 4th; 6, T. L. Welsh, Abilene, Kans., on Miss Dandy W. 1st; 7, Double M Hereford

Champions at National Western Stock Show

1. Commando, grand champion steer, owned by Cornelius Wolf, Remsen, Iowa.

2. Champion Hereford steer, owned by Joe Litschke, Enid, Okla.

3. MW Prince Larry 62nd, champion Hereford bull, owned by Milky Way Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz. Also reserve champion at Phoenix.

4. Reserve champion Hereford bull, Greenhill Larry 6th, owned by Greenhills Farms, Tulsa, Okla.

5. Miss Lurette, champion Hereford female, shown by Jim Hering, McGregor, Texas.

6. CK Cameo 86th, reserve champion Hereford female, owned by CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.

7. Elban Bardolier 3rd, champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, owned by El Jon Farms, Rose Hill, Iowa.

8. Blackcap Empress 262nd, champion Aberdeen-Angus female, owned by Fox & Sons, Watertown, S. D.

9. Aldie Mainliner, champion Short-horn bull, owned by Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill.

10. Leveledale Crocus, champion Short-horn female, owned by Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill. Also champion at Phoenix.

11. Grand champion carload of bulls, shown by CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.

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Ranch on MM Lady Oward; 8, Halmer Bros., Littleton, Colo., on Sister 10th; 9, Walcott Herford, Sheridan, Wyo., on Canyon Gloria 6th.

Senior yearling heifers calved between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1945 (12 shown): 1, Circle A Herford Farm on CA Citronette 7th; 2, CK Ranch on CK Randy Rose 5th; 3, Walton W. Thorp on TH Royal 10th; 4, Circle A Herford Farm on DHP Lady Duke 1st; 5, Earl Gutter on HG Royal Lady 10th; 6, Honey Creek Ranch, Gruen, Okla., on CH Helmsman's Lady 2nd; 7, Herbert Chandler on Miss Royal Dba 15th; 8, Ben Ischel Ranch, Littleton, Colo., on S-I-L Lady Flash 15th; 9, Ben Ischel Ranch on S-I-L Lady Flash 9th; 10, Walcott Herford on Canyon Lady 1st.

Junior yearling heifers calved between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1946 (15 shown): 1, Walnut Hill Herford Ranch on Walnut Hill Cattle; 2, Circle A Herford Farm on OHR Princess F 16th; 3, Bowen Herford Farm on BHF June Mixer 3d; 4, Alfond Munks on Lady Domino 10th; 5, Walton W. Thorp on TH Royal 10th; 6, Milky Way Herford Ranch on MW Miss Larry Mix 7th; 7, W. J. Largent & Son on Carleone Danvers 1 D; 8, Double M Herford Ranch on MM Princess Royal 23d; 9, Honey Creek Ranch on HCB Lady Plus 10th; 10, Herbert Chandler on Miss Larry 5th.

Summer yearling heifers calved between May 1 and Aug. 31, 1945 (15 shown): 1, CK Ranch on CK Coma 5th; 2, Milky Way Herford Ranch on MW Princess Larry 10th; 3, W. J. Largent & Son on Carleone Danvers 1 D; 4, Wyoming Herford Ranch on WTH Peggy Lou 5th; 5, Walton W. Thorp on TH Elvira 2d; 6, Painter Herford Ranch on PHR Miss Dandy 10th; 7, Circle A Herford Farm on WOC Miss Wilton D. 11th; 8, Greenhill Farms on GF Lady Larry 22d; 9, Seven Up Ranch on T Up Royal Maid 15th.

Senior heifer calves calved between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1945 (13 shown): 1, Jim Haring, McQueen, Texas, on Miss Lorette; 2, Turner Ranch on TR Estro Helms 15th; 3, Walton W. Thorp on TH Circus 3d; 4, Circle A Herford Farm on C A Lorette 1st; 5, Otto Fulscher on Lady Elston 7th; 6, Greenhill Farm on GF Lady Larry 10th; 7, Wyoming Herford Ranch on WTH Peggy Lou 15th; 8, CK Ranch on CK Kristine 51st; 9, Milky Way Herford Ranch on MW Miss Mixer 22d.

Junior heifer calves calved between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1946 (12 shown): 1, Milky Way Herford Ranch on MW Miss Mixer 20th; 2, Bowen Herford Farm on BHF June Mixer B; 3, Wyoming Herford Ranch on WTH Peggy Lou 15th; 4, W. J. Largent & Son on Blue Bonnet Domino 16th; 5, Jim Haring on Miss Lorette 3d; 6, Herbert Chandler on Princess Larry 6th; 7, Haring-Lewis Ranches, Colorado Springs, Colo., on

Miss Colo. Princess 16th E; 8, Walton W. Thorp on TH Association 7th; 9, Circle A Herford Farm on C A Lorette 6th; 10, Greenhill Farm on GF Lady Larry 5th.

Summer heifer calves calved on or after April 1, 1946 (23 shown): 1, Milky Way Herford Ranch on MW Lady Lorette 1st; 2, Circle A Herford Farm on CA Lorette 14th; 3, W. J. Largent & Son on Blue Bonnet Domino 18th; 4, Circle A Herford Farm on CA Lorette 10th; 5, Turner Ranch on TR Estro Helms 6th; 6, Wyoming Herford Ranch on WTH Madeline 4th; 7, Double M Herford Ranch on MM Lady Royal 10th; 8, Walton W. Thorp on TH Royal 12th; 9, Walnut Hill Herford Ranch on WH Miss Charity; 10, Diamond Herford Ranch on BHR Helma A 10th. **Champion female:** Jim Haring on Miss Lorette. **Reserve champion female:** CK Ranch on CK Coma 5th.

The Aberdeen-Angus Show

A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., found a great array of top quality Aberdeen-Angus confronting him as he began judging the blacks and selected Elban Bardolier, first prize senior yearling, owned by El Jon Farms, Rose Hill, Ia., as the senior and grand champion bull of the show. The junior



"If you'd quit singin' them cowboy songs, Hank, we wouldn't hev to hunt so far fer th' strays!"

and reserve grand champion was Homeplace Ellenmere 210th, a junior bull calf, shown by Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo. The reserve senior champion was Prince Quality MB, owned by Great Oaks Stock Farm, Rochester, Mich., and the reserve junior champion was Bandlerier 170th of Wilton, owned by Wilton Farms, Davenport, Ia.

Fox & Sons, Watertown, S. D., showed the senior and grand champion female, Blackcap Empress 262d, and Penney & James had the reserve senior and reserve grand champion, Homeplace Juanerica 6th. Ellenmere's Erica WHF, shown by Penney & James, was junior champion, and West Woodlawn Farms, Creston, Ill., showed the reserve junior champion, Blackberry of West Woodlawn.

Aberdeen-Angus awards follow:

Two-year-old bulls calved between May 1, 1947, and April 30, 1948 (12 shown): 1, Great Oaks Stock Farm, Rochester, Mich., on Prince Quality M. B.; 2, West Woodlawn Farms, Creston, Ill., on Prince Oldfield of Ferrdale; 3, Green Meadows Ranches, Helena, Mont., on Quator-mere 2d; 4, Springhaven Farms, Evansville, Ind., on Prince Elba of Springhaven; 5, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Ryan, Anderson, Cal., on Bandlerier Namee 1d.

Senior yearling bulls calved between May 1 and Dec. 31, 1945 (12 shown): 1, El Jon Farms, Rose Hill, Ia., on Elban Bardolier 3d; 2, Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo., on Homeplace Ellenmere 104th; 3, Wilton Farms, Davenport, Ia., on Bandlerier 154d of Wilton; 4, Simon Angus Farm, Madison, Kans., on Revolution Bandlerier T; 5, Springhaven Farms on Prince of S.H.F.

Junior yearling bulls calved between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1946 (20 shown): 1, Simon Angus Farm on Prince Lakewood 5th; 2, Soney Farms, West Point, Neb., on Black Bandlerier of S. F.; 3, Lewis B. Pierce, Creston, Ill., on Postelme 104th; 4, Wayland Hopley Farms, Atlantic, Ia., on Proud Ellenmere GF; 5, Palomar Angus Ranch, Palo, Cal., on Prince of Palomar 4th.

Summer yearling bulls calved between May 1 and Aug. 31, 1945 (12 shown): 1, West Woodlawn Farms on Prince Lakewood 5th; 2, McCormick Ranch, Scottsdale, Ariz., on Prince Sunbeam 429th; 3, Simon Angus Farm on Prince 105th T; 4, Palomar Angus Ranch on Prince of

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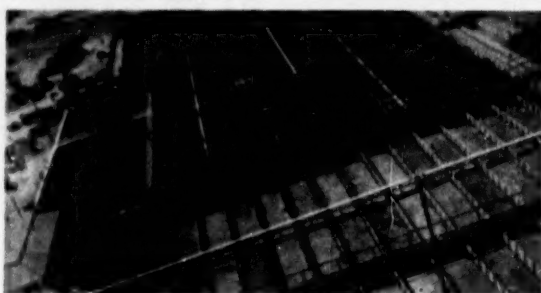
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Palmor 8th; 5. Johnson Bros., Ida Grove, Ia., on Elmer's Lad 16th of Ida.
Senior bull calves calved between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1949 (22 shown): 1. Wilton Farms on Bandolier 17th of Wilton; 2. West Woodlawn Farms on Black Peer of West Woodlawn; 3. Sonny Farms on Prince Burgess 20th; 4. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 18th; 5. Great Oaks Stock Farm on Great Oaks Zaymar 4th.

Junior bull calves calved between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1950 (15 shown): 1. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 21st; 2. West Woodlawn Farms on Eric of West Woodlawn; 3. Wagonman Ranch, Watsonville, Cal., on Angus Toro Hell Boy 9th; 4. Blackpost Ranch on B. P. R. Black Pride 6th; 5. Wilton Farms on Bandolier 22nd of Wilton.

Summer junior bulls calved after April 1, 1950 (15 shown): 1. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 20th; 2. A Bar A Silvermere; 3. El-Jon Farms on Elban Bardolier 4th; 4. Great Oaks Stock Farm on Great Oaks Zaymar; 5. Blackpost Ranch on B. P. R. Black Pride 6th.

Senior champion bull: El-Jon Farms on Elban Bardolier 4th.

Reserve senior champion bull: Great Oaks Stock Farm on Prince Quality M. B.

Junior champion bull: Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 21st.

Reserve junior champion bull: Wilton Farms on Bandolier 17th of Wilton.

Grand champion bull: El-Jon Farms on Elban Bardolier 4th.

Reserve grand champion bull: Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 21st.

Five bulls any age, owned by exhibitor (12 shown): 1. Penney & James; 2. West Woodlawn Farms; 3. Wilton Farms; 4. Simon Angus Farm; 5. Great Oaks Stock Farm; 6. Springhaven Farms.

Three bulls, any age, by one sire, owned by exhibitor (7 shown): 1. El-Jon Farms; 2. Penney & James; 3. Springhaven Farms; 4. John M. Shorls; 5. Johnson Bros.; 6. Shady Lane Farms; Clear Lake, S. D.

Two bulls, any age, bred, and owned by exhibitor (15 shown): 1. El-Jon Farms; 2. Penney & James; 3. West Woodlawn Farms; 4. Wilton Farms; 5. Simon Angus Farm.

Two-year-old heifers calved between Jan. 1 and Jan. 30, 1949 (12 shown): 1. Fox & Sons, Watertown, S. D., on Blackcap Empress 26th; 2. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 6th; 3. Shady Lane Farms on Toss of Shady Lane; 4. Springhaven Farms on Springhaven Blackcap 6th; 5. Simon Angus Farm on Ever Burgess 8th.

Senior yearling heifers calved between July 1 and Dec. 31, 1949 (11 shown): 1. West Woodlawn Farms on West Woodlawn Black Effie; 2. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 10th; 3. Hacienda de Los Reyes on Barbara of Hacienda; 4. Simon Angus Farm on Princess Pride 3d of Bates; 5. McCormick Ranch on Desert Enamors 2d.

Junior yearling heifers calved between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1949 (32 shown): 1. Penney & James on Elsenmore's Erica W.H.F.; 2. H. T. & Mel Davis, West Ridge, Colo., on Blackbird of Red Gate 11th; 3. West Woodlawn Erica 5th; 4. A Bar A Ranch on Blackcap Elsenmore A-A 12th; 5. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 6th.

Summer yearling heifers calved between May 1 and Aug. 31, 1949 (32 shown): 1. Penney & James on Queen W. G. 3d; 2. Wayland Hopley Farms on Miss Burgess 14th of Wilton; 3. Simon Angus Farm on Miss Elba 6th; 4. Hacienda de Los Reyes on Miss Burgess of Hacienda 2d; 5. Johnson Bros. on Juanda 5d of Ida.

Senior heifer calves calved between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1949 (23 shown): 1. Great Oaks Stock Farm on Pride 30th of Great Oaks; 2. West Woodlawn Farms on Effie 5th of West Woodlawn; 3. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 15th; 4. Simon Angus Farm on Princess 21st of Bates; 5. El-Jon Farms on Queen of El-Jon 8th.

Junior heifer calves calved between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1950 (21 shown): 1. West Woodlawn Farms on Blackbird of West Woodlawn; 2. Mr. & Mrs. Chas. T. Ryan on Pride Reia E.; 3. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 6th; 4. Simon Angus Farm on Princess 21st of Bates.

Summer junior heifers calved after April 1, 1950 (17 shown): 1. Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 6th; 2. Kansas State College on Elmer 2d of H. T.; 3. El-Jon Farms on Barbara Lassie 4th; 4. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. T. Ryan on Barbara Reia 7th; 5. Johnson Bros. on Miss Burgess 14th of Ida.

Senior champion female: Fox & Sons on Blackcap Empress 26th.

Reserve senior champion female: Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 6th.

Junior champion female: Penney & James on Elsenmore's Erica W. H. F.

Reserve junior champion female: West Woodlawn Farms on Blackbird of West Woodlawn.

Grand champion female: Fox & Sons on Blackcap Empress 26th.

Reserve grand champion female: Penney & James on Homestead Elsenmore 6th.

Produce of dam, two animals, either sex (11 shown): 1. El-Jon Farms; 2. Simon Angus Farm; 3. Wilton Farms; 4. West Woodlawn Farms; 5. Fox & Sons.

Get-of-Sire, four animals, both sexes to be represented, owned by exhibitor (12 shown): 1. Penney & James; 2. El-Jon Farms; 3. Penney & James; 4. West Woodlawn Farms; 5. Simon Angus Farm.

Junior get-of-sire, three animals, both sexes to be represented, owned by exhibitor (15 shown): 1.

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Thursday, February 15, 1951

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FLORENCE, TEXAS

Penney & James; 2, West Woodlawn Farms; 3, Wilton Farms; 4, Penney & James; 5, El-Jon Farms.

Pair of females, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor (13 shown): 1, Penney & James; 2, West Woodlawn Farms; 3, Penney & James; 4, West Woodlawn Farms; 5, Great Oaks Stock Farm.

Pair of yearlings, one bull and one heifer, bred and owned by exhibitor (6 shown): 1, Simon Angus Farm; 2, Penney & James; 3, Wayland Hoppey Farms; 4, Johnson Bros.; 5, Springhaven Farms.

Pair of calves, one bull and one heifer, bred and owned by exhibitor (13 shown): 1, Penney & James; 2, Wilton Farms; 3, West Woodlawn Farms; 4, Penney & James; 5, A Bar Ranch.

PENS OF ANGUS BULLS

Judge: Luther T. McClung, Fort Worth, Texas.
Pen of five bulls, calves before Sept. 1, 1949: 1, Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo.; 2, Rose & McCrea, Albany, Mo.; 3, P. J. Harms, Chatham, Ill.; 4, Clausen Bros., Russell, Kans.; 5, Roy D. Miller, Columbia, Mo.

Pen of three bulls, calves before Sept. 1, 1949: 1, L. B. Pierce, Creston, Ill.; 2, YU Ranch, R. B. Rogerson, Walden, Colo.; 3, Red Oak Farm, Rocky Comfort, Mo.; 4, Mahrupe Farms, Stevan Birch, Jr., Mahwah, N. J.; 5, Dr. C. E. Block, Duwamish, La.

Pen of three bulls, calves between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1949: 1, L. B. Pierce, Creston, Ill.; 2, Blackpoint Ranch, Olathe, Kans.; 3, Don and Virginia Smith, Ramah, Colo.; 4, Rose & McCrea; 5, White Gates Farm, Eugene K. Denton, Flanders, N. J.

Champion pen of bulls (3): Penney & James.
Champion pen of bulls (3): Woodlawn Farms.
Reserve champion pen of bulls (3): Woodlawn Farms.

The Shorthorn Show

Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill., showed both champions in the Shorthorn show which was judged by J. Chas. Yule, Carstairs, Alberta, Canada. The champion bull was a two-year-old, Aldie Mainliner, and the champion female was Leveledale Crocus. Both had won similar honors at the Phoenix livestock show.

Henry Martin, Steamboat Springs, Colo., showed the reserve champion bull, Killearn Monarch 140th, a junior yearling, and Clausen Bros., Spencer, Ia., showed the reserve champion female, Roseleaf 121st.

Shorthorn awards follow:

Bulls calves between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31, 1948 (4 shown): 1, Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill., on Aldie Mainliner; 2, Femo Farms, Breckenridge, Minn., on Femo Metaphor; 3, Clausen Bros., Spencer, Ia., on Colossal; 4, Wilbur P. Spring, Belgrade, Mont., on Fearless Masterstroke.

Bulls calves between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1948 (1 shown): 1, John R. Cummings & Son, Elizabeth, Colo., on Hanson Pretender.

Bulls calves between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1949 (8 shown): 1, Henry Martin, Steamboat Springs, Colo., on Killearn Monarch 140th; 2, W. C. Anderson & Son, West Liberty, Ia., on Marvelous Umpire; 3, Femo Farms on Femo Royal; 4, Wilbur P. Spring & Son on Edwin Douglas Leader; 5, Femo Farms on Femo Traveler.

Bulls calves between May 1 and Aug. 31, 1949 (4 shown): 1, W. C. Anderson & Son on W. L. Max Major 4th; 2, Mathers Bros. on Aldie Apex; 3, Clausen Bros. on Goldfinders Beau; 4, John R. Cummings & Son on Idylwetas Accent.

Hall calves calves between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1949 (6 shown): 1, Mathers Bros. on Elcoma National Leader; 2, Clausen Bros. on Claymore Mather; 3, Henry Martin on Maridale Bonnie Max 4th; 4, Mathers Bros. on Leveledale Auditor; 5, Wilbur P. Spring & Son on Fearless Nugget.

Hall calves calves between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1949 (7 shown): 1, Mathers Bros. on Leveledale Band; 2, Femo Farms on Femo Prince Royal 5th; 3, Clausen Bros. on Goldfinders Favorite; 4, W. C. Anderson & Son on Viking 4th; 5, Clausen Bros. on C. B. Max Juggler.

Hall calves calves after May 1, 1950 (4 shown): 1, W. C. Anderson & Son on W. L. Max Major 7th; 2, Mathers Bros. on Leveledale Band; 3, Femo Farms on Femo Prince Royal 9th; 4, Clausen Bros. on Goldfinders Command.

Champion bull: Mathers Bros. on Aldie Mainliner.

Reserve champion bull: Henry Martin on Killearn Monarch 140th.

Group of three bulls, any age, owned by exhibitor (6 shown): 1, Mathers Bros.; 2, W. C. Anderson & Son; 3, Femo Farms; 4, Clausen Bros.; 5, Mathers Bros.

Group of two bulls, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor (6 shown): 1, Mathers Bros.; 2, W. C. Anderson & Son; 3, Femo Farms; 4, Clausen Bros.; 5, Clausen Bros.

Heifers calves between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31, 1949 (4 shown): 1, W. C. Anderson & Son on Jealousy 7th; 2, Mathers Bros. on Chay Beauty 15th; 3, Femo Farms on Femo Victoria; 4, Wilbur P. Spring & Son on Balsa Girl 25th.

Heifers calves between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1949



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(4 shown): 1, Mathers Bros. on Dryden Broadbooks 10th; 2, Claussen Bros. on Clara's Gem; 3, Fennos Farms on Fennos Orange Blossom; 4, Wilbur F. Spring & Son on Lovely Countess 4th.

Heifers calved between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1949 (5 shown): 1, Mathers Bros. on Lovelade Crown; 2, Claussen Bros. on Mayfield Gem 4th; 3, W. C. Anderson & Son on Maxine Beauty; 4, W. C. Anderson & Son on Rosewood 14th; 5, Fennos Farms on Fennos Harvinton.

Heifers calved between May 1 and Aug. 31, 1949 (7 shown): 1, Claussen Bros. on Claymore Solms; 2, W. C. Anderson & Son on Rosewood 14th; 3, Mathers Bros. on Lovelade Broadbooks 2d; 4, Claussen Bros. on C. B. Mand 2d; 5, Fennos Farms on Fennos Priscilla Rose.

Heifer calves calved between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, 1949 (6 shown): 1, Fennos Farms on Fennos Lady Victoria; 2, Mathers Bros. on Priscilla Amelia 2d; 3, W. C. Anderson & Son on January 9th; 4, John R. Cummings & Son on Edwina Diamond; 5, John R. Cummings & Son on Rosewood 9th.

Heifer calves calved between Jan. 1 and April 30, 1949 (5 shown): 1, Claussen Bros. on Rosewood 11th; 2, W. C. Anderson & Son on Beauty; 3, Mathers Bros. on Lovelade Crown 2d; 4, Fennos Farms on Fennos Rosewood 2d; 5, Mathers Bros. on August Christine 2d.

Heifer calves calved after May 1, 1949 (5 shown): 1, Mathers Bros. on Lovelade Ruth Queen; 2, Fennos Farms on Fennos Lavender; 3, Claussen Bros. on C. B. Beauty; 4, W. C. Anderson & Son on Rosewood 15th; 5, John R. Cummings & Son on Edwina Rose 9th.

Champion female: Mathers Bros. on Lovelade Crown.

Reserve champion female: Claussen Bros. on Rosewood 11th.

Get-of-age, four animals, any age, both sexes to be represented, owned by exhibitor (4 shown): 1, W. C. Anderson & Son; 2, Claussen Bros.; 3, Fennos Farms; 4, Wilbur F. Spring & Son.

Junior get-of-age, three animals, from junior and (or) senior calf classes, both sexes to be represented, owned by exhibitor (3 shown): 1, Mathers Bros.; 2, Fennos Farms; 3, W. C. Anderson & Son; 4, Claussen Bros.; 5, Wilbur F. Spring & Son.

Two females, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor (2 shown): 1, Mathers Bros.; 2, Claussen Bros.; 3, W. C. Anderson & Son; 4, Fennos Farms; 5, Mathers Bros.

Pair of yearlings, one bull and one heifer, owned by exhibitor (2 shown): 1, Mathers Bros.; 2, W. C. Anderson & Son; 3, Claussen Bros.; 4, Fennos Farms; 5, Wilbur F. Spring & Son.

Pair of calves, bull and heifer, owned and bred

by exhibitor (2 shown): 1, Mathers Bros.; 2, Fennos Farms; 3, W. C. Anderson & Son; 4, Mathers Bros.; 5, Claussen Bros.

The Quarter Horse Show

Jole Blon, one of the nation's most outstanding Quarter Horses, added another championship to her long list of winnings, when Dr. Darrell B. Spratt, Kilien, Texas, selected her as the top mare of the National Western Quarter Horse Show. Jole Blon is owned by Glen Casey, Amarillo.

The champion stallion of the show was Texas Tom, owned by Wilkinson, Casement & Loy, of Lander, Wyo.



"Looky there... wore clear through! No wonder Sam's Saddlery went outa business 50 years ago—makin' inferior products!"

Hickory Red, owned by O. G. Hill, Hereford, Texas, was reserve champion stallion and Artemis, owned by Frances Peavy, Westplains, Colo., was reserve champion mare.

Quarter Horse awards follow:

Aged Stallions—1, Texas Tom; 2, Hickory Red; 3, Star Lighter, Don Demara, Longmont, Colo.

Colts Foaled in 1948—1, Garcia, W. Harley Kester, Boulder, Colo.; 2, Trade Mark, Rager Nelson, Johnston, Colo.; 3, Little Panchito, Harshorn Land & Cattle Company, Ogallala, Neb.

Colts Foaled in 1949—1, Warbonnet Red Hot, Hill Coffee, Harrison, Neb.; 2, Goldie's Son, Harley W. Roth, Rapid City, S. D.; 3, Ogallala Ole, J. L. Finley & Son, St. Francis, Kan.

Colts Foaled in 1950—1, Red Skelton, Murray E. Giffin, Nunn, Colo.; 2, Chubby Thomas, Charles B. Davis, Ashland, Kan.; 3, Leaven, John Shuman, Deertrail, Colo.

Champion Stallion—Texas Tom, Wilkinson, Casement & Loy.

Reserve Champion Stallion—Hickory Red, O. G. Hill.

Aged Mares—1, Jole Blon; 2, Chicago Maiden, Hill Coy. Torrington, Wyo.; 3, Watch A-L, Dr. J. D. Carey, Fort Collins, Colo.

Fillies Foaled in 1948—1, Leola, John Shuman; 2, Miss Jo Whiskers, Hugh Bennett, Colorado Springs; 3, Dark's Suede, Arbutnot, Seward & Haddam, Liberal, Kan.

Fillies Foaled in 1949—1, Artemis; 2, Sais Em, Harry Raven, Puerell, Colo.; 3, Angustura's Duster, J. E. Barbery, Steamboat Springs.

Fillies Foaled in 1950—1, Whitcomb's Progett, C. G. Whitcomb, Sterling, Colo.; 2, Billie Sue, Harry Raven; 3, Milligan's Miss Revenue, Leonard Milligan, Granada, Colo.

Champion Mare—Jole Blon, Glen Casey.

Reserve Champion Mare—Artemis, Frances Peavy.

Twenty-seven Quarter Horses offered in the auction held in conjunction with the show, sold for an average of \$295, with a top of \$660 paid by Byers Land and Cattle Company, Hyannis, Neb., for Daylight, a filly consigned by Quinby Demmitt, Meade, Kans. Another filly, Milligan's Miss Revenue, consigned by Leonard Milligan, Granada, Colo., sold for \$550 to Herman Snider, Pendleton, Ore.



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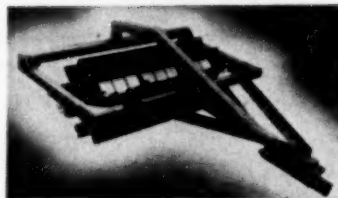
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The Palomino Show

The golden horse presented a spectacular show, with more than 30 exhibitors entered. Fred Laren, Superior, Neb., made the placings.

Trade Mark, owned by Roger Mellon, Johnstown, Colo., was named grand champion stock horse stallion, and Golden Comet, owned by Ralph Perkins, Plains, Kans., was reserve champion.

Wilson's Lady, who already has a long list of winnings for Glen Casey of Amarillo, was named grand champion stock horse mare, with the reserve going to Silvertone Sugar Baby, owned by Joe Watson, Belle Plaine, Kans.

The grand champion pleasure type Palomino stallion was Son O' Nick, owned by Floyd Mergue, Tekamah, Neb., and the reserve champion was Desert Sun, owned by Bill Elliott, Austin, Texas. J. Monroe, Fort Collins, Colo., showed the grand champion pleasure type mare, Golden Harp, and Gee Gee Gold, owned by Bill Simone, Wheat Ridge, Colo., was reserve champion.

Palomino awards follow:

Stockhorse stallions foaled in 1945 or before: 1. Roger Mellon, Johnstown, Colo., on Trade Mark; 2. Ralph Perkins, Plains, Kans., on Golden Comet; 3. Hank Wiescamp, Alamosa, Colo., on Spanish Nick.

Stockhorse stallions foaled in 1949: 1. Carl Brookshire, Steamboat Springs, Colo., on Jimmy Joe; 2. Frank Teel, McCook, Neb., on Rancher (only two entries).

Mares, stockhorses, foaled in 1945 or before: 1. Glen L. Casper, Amarillo, Texas, on Wilson's Lady; 2. Joe Watson, Belle Plaine, Kans., on Silvertone's Sugar Baby; 3. C. A. Arnold, Arvada, Colo., on Annie Chief.

Mares, stockhorses, foaled in 1949: 1. Hank Wiescamp, Alamosa, Colo., on Skipadoo; 2. Carl Brookshire, Steamboat Springs, Colo., on May B.; 3. Dr. E. M. Davis, Denver, Colo., on Donna Sabritte.

Gelding, stockhorse, any age: 1. Irene Knill, Arvada, Colo., on El Temero; 2. John Themo, Golden, Colo., on Cody Q; 3. Robert Schafer, Boyers, Colo., on Boyer's Wimpy.

Pleasure stallions foaled in 1945 or before: 1. Floyd M. Mergue, Tekamah, Neb., on Son O' Nick; 2. Bill Elliott, Austin, Texas, on Desert Sun; 3. Ed Hansen, Denver, Colo., on Fingers Lene Wolf.

Pleasure stallions foaled in 1949: 1. R. W. Rucker, Denver, Colo., on Shot 'N' Ricker; 2. W. M. English, Lexington, Neb., on Gold Horizon.

Pleasure mares foaled in 1945 or before: 1. Bill Simone, Wheat Ridge, Colo., on "Gee Gee" Gold; 2. Jay A. Monroe, Fort Collins, Colo., on Golden Harp; 3. St. Kinney, Denver, Colo., on Coco Gold.

Pleasure mares foaled in 1949: 1. Colo. A. & M. College, Ft. Collins, Colo., on Beverly's Question (only one entry).

Pleasure geldings, any age: 1. Gerald W. Davis, Denver, Colo., on Texas Encore; 2. Miles Hart, Conrad, Neb., on Golden California; 3. Lee Balen-seffen, Denver, Colo., on Dream Boy.

Champion stockhorse stallion: Trade Mark.

Reserve champion: Golden Comet.

Champion stockhorse mare: Wilson's Lady.

Reserve champion: Silvertone's Sugar Baby.

Champion stockhorse gelding: El Temero.

Champion pleasure stallion: Son o' Nick.

Reserve champion: Desert Sun.

Champion pleasure mare: Golden Harp.

Reserve champion: Gee Gee Gold.

Champion pleasure gelding: Texas Encore.

Layne Beaty to Greece as Agricultural Chief

LAYNE BEATY has resigned as farm editor of Radio Station WBAP, Fort Worth, to accept a position with the U. S. Department of State. Mr. Beaty's new assignment is to be with the ECA Mission to Greece as agricultural information chief. Mr. Beaty will be accompanied to Greece by his wife and two children and they will live in Athens.

During his time as farm editor of WBAP, Mr. Beaty has made many friends in this area.

His new address will be: Mr. Layne Beaty, ECA Mission to Greece, U. S. Embassy, Athens, Greece.



GRASSLAND "HUSBANDRY" on the Boddy Ranch

When Macon Boddy, U. S. Marine, returned from World War II, he joined his father, Philo Boddy, in a long term conservation program for their 9,000-acre Clay County, Texas, cattle ranch near Henrietta, which has been a family ranch since 1898.

"With the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, we started our program in 1946," said Macon, "and through rotation and deferred grazing, proper stocking and brush control, we are getting our range back to its good native condition."

Under a general stocking program, the cattle eat out all of the best grasses first and allow the poorer ones to increase. Under a rotated program, cattle are crowded up in the early spring to eat the young weedy growth—then the cattle are shifted to other range to let the good grasses make seed.

"With this program, every time we get rid of a poor plant, good grass such as buffalograss or little bluestem replaces it."

"By other conservation practices such as terracing, planting of legumes and fertilizing, we will soon retire about 400 acres of old fields to pasture, producing all our feed requirements on the remaining 400 acres of crop land."

"As the quality and quantity of our grass improves, the

percentage of calf crop and calf quality increase until this year we had a 90% calf crop, averaging 430 lbs. at weaning. That is about a 50-pound increase."

All of the Boddy Ranch calves are shipped in the fall to their Arkansas Red River Bottom farm of 1,500 acres, where they are matured to feeders weighing 600 to 800 pounds.

Macon spoke with enthusiasm when he told of their long range plan: "Our advanced program is to complete the ranching operation by eventually feeding cattle with grain on seeded legume pastures for the production of quality beef."

Along with producing more good beef on more and better grass, on the same acreage, is the satisfaction of joining the nation in its greater production effort by effective livestock and land use.



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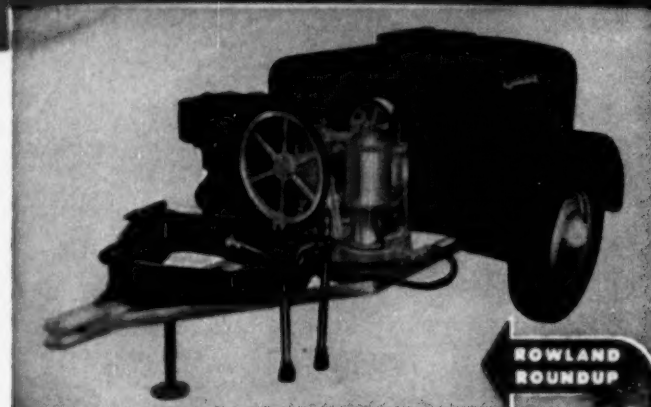
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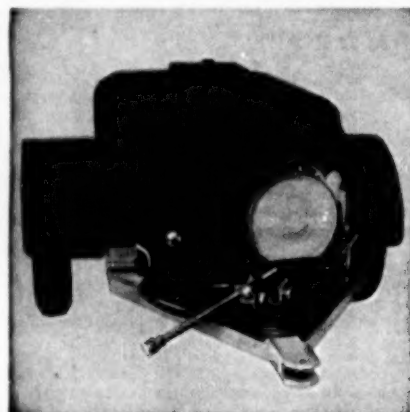
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Just as pictured, the Rowland Trailer Spraymaster comes complete. It is ready to go anywhere, over any roads, behind any vehicle. Its 4 H. P. air cooled engine provides surplus power at 400 to 500 pounds regulated pressure. The Duplex Plunger pump, at 4 gallons per minute, combined with the Deluxe Trigger nozzle, provides instantly powerful fog or stream spray. The 150 gallon treated steel tank with mechanical agitator and 10" screened intake is mounted on heavy steel frame with car width axle and 600x16 tires. The 50 ft. 800 lb. pressure hose is conveniently coiled on frame front.

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ROWLAND & GORDON CO.

An Early Day Cattle Buying Experience

(Continued from Page 26)

The steers all wore the brand of the man from the Nation and the Dutchman, not having had any experience with brands or trail driving and in fact did not want the hides of his steers burned, started to Kansas with the ranchman's brand on each and every one of them.

The farmer cowboys kissed their sweet-hearts goodbye, mounted their ponies and rode along by the side or behind those steers, singing the songs of the old-time trail hands.

The herd moved back toward the Red River and early one morning they crossed the river at old Bunneyville and headed out through the postoaks and blackjack brush on up the divide between the Simon Creek and Mud Creek. All day long the farm boys had to ride in a line on each side of the old steers to keep them from going into the brush and high-tailing it back to their home range.

Along in the late afternoon, the herd reached a little open glade where the herd was supposed to bed down for the night and the man with the wagon came up to fix some grub for those weary cowboys.

Just as the steers quieted down and the cook was preparing to camp his wagon, a group of Negroes and whites painted up as Indians and in the employ of the ranchman who sold the steers to the poor old Dutchman from Kansas, came out of the timber. Whooping like Indians and shooting in every direction, they supposedly killed the man in charge of the herd the first round or so. As he fell off his horse near the cook and his wagon, he told them all to flee for their lives, and they did.

The cook and his wagon and team worked in the lead all night and the lonely cowboys were on Texas soil by daylight the next morning. I guess many of them told their grandchildren of one awful Indian raid they were in back in their early days in the Indian Nation.

Of course, the steers all went back to their own range and as none of them had been branded with any other brand, the owner could not identify them from his other steers and the poor Dutchman went back to Kansas a poorer and wiser Dutchman.

Young Bounds and I had a good laugh over this more than half a century later and we both knew if the poor Dutchman had put his brand upon them and had been a member of the Cattle Raisers Association, the association would have sent their inspectors to the Nation and gathered those steers.

But in that case the steers would never have bothered. We both spoke of the many times we had known of inspectors working for the association on this ranchman's range, or his herd.

Even to this day my advice to any stock raiser is to register his brand and become a member of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

74th Annual Convention
TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN
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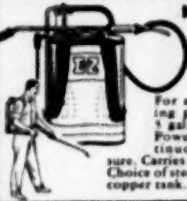
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410 East Weatherford, Fort Worth

Control of Mesquite

(Continued from Page 23)

range weeds. Applications made either earlier or later have been much less effective or even ineffective on mesquite and gave little or no weed control. Other factors that appear to be associated with highly effective kills of mesquite are (1) an abundance of soil moisture at least three weeks before the treatment, (2) maximum temperatures above 70 degrees and (3) other conditions that promote rapid and succulent growth.

The most desirable type of airplane spraying equipment used in these tests was one that distributed the spray solution in coarse droplets. The larger droplets not only gave more effective kills of mesquite, but showed much less tendency to drift. In the amounts used to kill mesquite, 2, 4, 5-T is not toxic to livestock and native grass plants. This material, however, even in tract amounts, will damage highly susceptible crops like cotton, alfalfa, clovers and many other economic crops. Extreme caution must be exercised when susceptible crops are grown within several miles of the area that is to be treated with 2, 4, 5-T. The use of low volatile esters of 2, 4, 5-T, with experienced operators that have the proper type of equipment, should reduce greatly the hazards of this chemical when used to control mesquite.

Ranch-type experimental tests in 1960 on 26 ranches and farms throughout the mesquite belt in Texas indicate that 2, 4, 5-T is superior to combination of 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T or 2, 4-D formulations. Under favorable conditions, excellent control of mesquite appears to have been obtained; however, more time must elapse following the treatments to permit drawing definite conclusions.

The cost of airplane application, together with the chemical, will probably range from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per acre, depending upon the facilities available, such as landing strips, water, and the distance to the area of application. The flagmen will be furnished by the ranchmen in most instances.

Ground equipment has shown some value for control of sprout growth when one pound of acid of 2, 4, 5-T ester is used in 50 gallons of water and enough of the solution is used to wet thoroughly the foliage of plants three to five feet tall, during the heavy foliage stage in the spring. For large tree-type growth or in dense thickets, ground application equipment has generally been ineffective and rather costly.

Another method of control that can be used on large areas is known as chaining or cabling. Two heavy-duty crawler-type tractors are run parallel to each other about 100 feet apart and drag a loop made up of 300 to 400 feet of 1½-inch heavy-duty anchor chain or steel cable. This treatment is often highly effective for the control of large trees that are easily uprooted. On many-stemmed mesquite, chaining destroys the top growth but seldom destroys any of the roots and vigorous sprouting takes place within a few months. Properly used, chaining or chaining in combination with other methods may well reduce cost of clearing mesquite. The cost of chaining mesquite varies from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per acre.

The heavy duty rolling cutter shows limited promise for the control of brittle brush and sprout control on small areas but appears too costly for the control of any sizable acreage of mesquite. The

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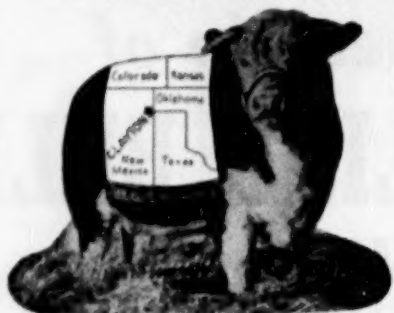
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brush or root plow is useful for clearing land for cultivation but the operation is too expensive for control of mesquite and often results in almost total destruction of the grass cover.

The broadcast or swath treatments are best suited for the control of relatively pure stands of mesquite. Under conditions where several kinds of brush grow in close association, caution should be used in carrying out a practice that shows effectiveness on only one or two species and actually promotes the growth of other undesirable species. This is especially true of chemical treatments and cabling or chaining.

Benefits of Mesquite Control

The ease of handling and caring for livestock on areas cleared of mesquite brush probably represents the greatest benefit to livestock raisers. Nevertheless, grazing trials over a five-year period show that the removal of moderate stands of mesquite increased steer gains an average of 29 pounds per head. During the last three years, steer gains were increased 29 per cent over brush pastures and in 1948, a very dry year, gains were 43 per cent higher on the cleared pastures. The grass cover on the cleared pastures improved markedly in the composition and density of the more desirable species.

USDA Proposes Mohair Grade Standards

THE Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is considering the adoption of U. S. standards for grades of mohair and is inviting comments from interested persons on the proposed classifications. Comments will be received up to June 30, 1951.

The proposed standards are the first ever developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for mohair. The standards have been established as an aid in trading of mohair by providing a guide that is uniform throughout the nation.

Seven grades are included in the proposed standards and they are Grades 49's, 36's, 32's, 28's, 24's, 20's, and 16's. These grades have been set up in two series, one of which is for spring mohair and the other fall shorn. A few mohair samples in each of these sets of grades in both series are available for purchase as long as they last. The price per set is \$20.00. The grade standards also may be inspected in Washington.

In establishing these grades, a survey was made of warehousemen, manufacturers of mohair products, producers and others to obtain their views on the proposed classification of mohair. Consultations were also made with Agricultural Experiment Stations and Extension Services. On the basis of these findings, the proposed standards were drawn up.

Most of the mohair produced in the U. S. is clipped in Texas. Mohair is used in the manufacture of various fabrics.

Comments on the proposed grades should be submitted to the Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Mohair grade sets may be purchased f. o. b. Washington, D. C., from this same source.

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Howard County South Plains Hereford Association

7th Annual Sale - Mon., Feb. 12, 1951

West Texas Sale Barn

BIG SPRING, TEXAS

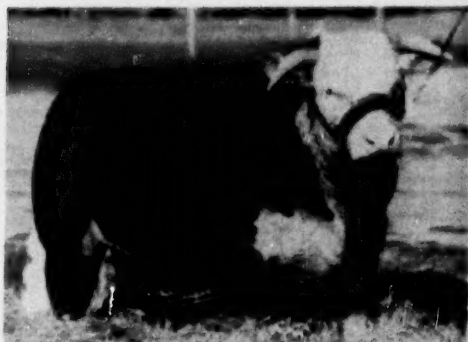
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BULLS

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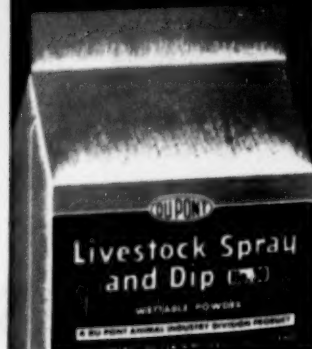
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*There is no death. The stars go down
To rise on some other shore
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore*

J. L. McCreary

John Christie Crosby

John Christie "Jake" Crosby, San Angelo ranchman and livestock dealer, died in San Angelo December 26 at the age of 47. Death was attributed to a heart condition. Crosby had been in the ranching and livestock business all of his life and operated ranches near Eldorado and Barnhart at the time of his death. Survivors include the widow, a daughter, Mrs. E. C. St. Clair, Paxton, Ill., and his father, G. C. Crosby of Eldorado.

Walter Clower

Walter Clower, early day Motley County pioneer and rancher, died December 23 at the age of 77. Clower was born in Delta County, Texas, and in later years moved to Jones, and then to Cottle County. In 1898 he came to Motley County and worked for the Matador Land and Cattle Company until about 1930. He was married to Miss L. Z. Lancaster, January 10, 1904, to which union five children were born, all of whom, together with his wife, survive. They are: Carlos of Fort Worth, Jim, Fred, Mrs. Bertha Moore and Jonathan Walter, all of Matador. He is also survived by three brothers and two sisters: Morgan Clower of Branson, Colo.; D. T. of Paducah; John of Fort Worth; Mrs. Ben Strange, Ajo, Ariz.; and Mrs. Annie Lee Day of Dallas; and nine grandchildren.

W. A. Guinn

W. A. "Bill" Guinn, rancher, oilman and sports enthusiast of San Angelo, died December 29 at the age of 56. Guinn operated a 2,500 acre ranch near Knickerbocker and was president of the San Angelo Colts baseball team of the Longhorn League. He was born in Indian Territory and moved with his family to Sweetwater in 1905. The family later moved to Slaton, Texas, where Guinn, with his father and brother, engaged in the water well drilling business. In 1928 they organized the Guinn Drilling Company which discovered the first oil well in the state of Nebraska and opened up a large area for development around Falls City. He is survived by his wife and a brother, B. G. Guinn of Slaton.

John W. Dalton

John Wesley Dalton, West Texas rancher and philanthropist, died at his ranch near San Saba, Texas, January 4 at the age of 85. Dalton began ranching in Lubbock and Crosby counties in 1887 and was active in his ranching operations until his death. He helped get Texas Technological College located at Lubbock and recently gave a large collection of branding irons to McMurry College in Abilene. He is survived by his wife and three granddaughters.

Mrs. Margaret Noell

Mrs. Margaret Noell, member of a West Texas ranching family, died in Fort Worth, December 28. Mrs. Noell, who was 63, was the sister of S. A.

"Gus" Hartgrove of San Angelo. Her father, A. A. Hartgrove, was foreman of one of the largest West Texas ranches, the C Ranch, near Midland, at the time of Mrs. Noell's birth. Her husband died in 1935. Survivors include a daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Atherton of Fort Worth; a son, Edgar H. Noell, Fort Worth; one brother, S. A. Hartgrove, San Angelo; two half-brothers, W. M. Scott and Wilson Hartgrove, all of Paint Rock; two half-sisters, Mrs. Ellen Sims of Paint Rock and Mrs. Campbell, and the stepmother, Mrs. Cora Hartgrove of Paint Rock.

A. H. Holden

A. H. Holden, livestock commission agent and lumberman formerly of Fort Worth and San Angelo, died in Glen Rose, Texas, December 29 at the age of 76. While in Fort Worth he was associated with the Lee Livestock Commission Company. Survivors are his wife; seven children, Mrs. O. H. Clemmer of Nash, Dawson Holden of Glen Rose, Loyd Holden of Austin, Mrs. W. M. Mims of Dallas, Hal S. Holden of McAllen, Marshall Holden of Glen Rose and Mrs. Dewey O. Garrie of Corpus Christi; two sisters, Mrs. M. T. Vowell and Mrs. John Snelson, both of Fort Worth, and nine grandchildren.

Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, Sr.

Mrs. Charles E. Davidson, Sr., widely known West Texas pioneer ranch woman, died at her ranch home near Ozona, December 20. She was 78 years old. Mrs. Davidson was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Friend and moved with her family to Taylor County in an ox-drawn wagon at the age of seven. The family later moved to what was to become Crockett County in 1890, settling on a ranch on the East Howard Draw. Her husband, the late Judge Davidson, owned extensive ranch properties in Crockett County which he operated along with his other interests until his death in 1944. Survivors include five daughters, Mrs. W. J. Grimmer, Winfield, Ia., Mrs. Bryan McDonald of Canyon, Mrs. Frank McMullan of Big Lake, Mrs. Bob Maybain of Roanoke, Va., Mrs. Mack Garver of Houston; two sons, Joe T. and Charles E. Davidson, Jr., of Ozona; a sister, Mrs. Pon Seahorn of Ozona; three brothers, Ned and Frank Friend of San Angelo, and Harry Friend of Ozona; 18 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

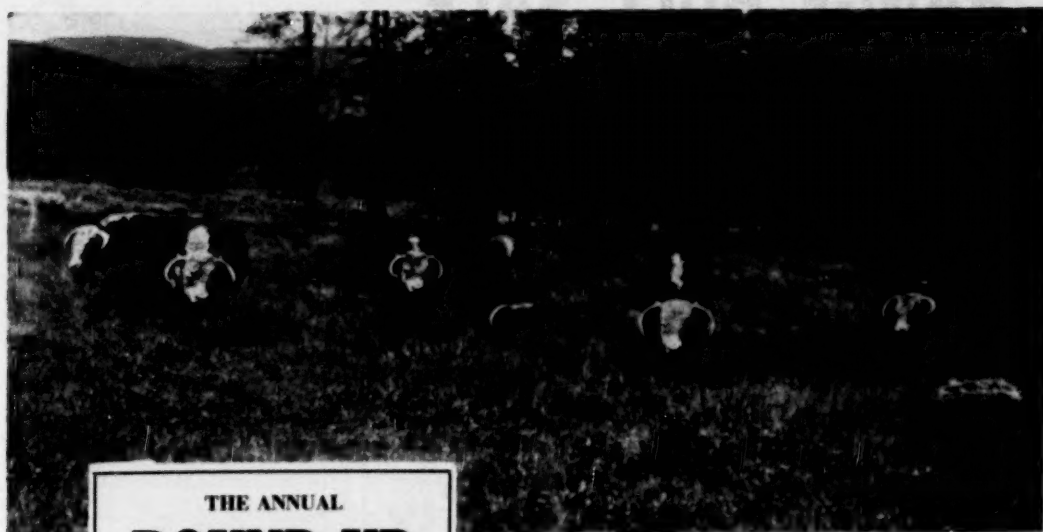
Emmett Eugene Dickie

Emmett Eugene Dickie, president and co-founder of the Williamson-Dickie Manufacturing Company and Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeder, died in Fort Worth January 5 at the age of 76. Dickie was born on a farm near Huntsville, Texas, and as a youth went to Waco to work, where he met his first cousin, C. N. Williamson. In later years this friendship resolved itself into an overall business which at the time of Dickie's death was doing a \$15,000,000 a year business. Dickie operated the Williamson-Dickie Ranch near Lipan, Texas, where he maintained a herd of purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. May Blythe Dickie of Fort Worth.

Bob Bissett

Bob Bissett, rancher of Barnhart, Texas, died in San Angelo December 24 at the age of 70. Bissett ranched in

Herd Bulls - Range Bulls - Farm Bulls



THE ANNUAL
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SALE**

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American Royal Building
KANSAS CITY, MO.

265 HEAD

244 BULLS — 21 FEMALES

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203 Bulls in the sale are 14 months of
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180 Head Selling in Pens of 3 and 5

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of the rancher who wants several bulls of uniform quality
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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Kimble County some 40 years ago and for the last 25 years operated near Barnhart where he raised Hereford cattle, Rambouillet sheep, cutting horses and hound dogs. Survivors include a son, Bill Bissett, San Angelo; his mother, Mrs. A. E. Bissett, Junction, Texas; two brothers, Frank and Joe Bissett, Junction; and a grandson, Bob Bissett, Barnhart.

Samuel D. Riddle

Samuel D. Riddle, veteran horseman and owner of the famous Thoroughbred Man O' War, died January 7 at his home in Media, Pa. He was 90 years old and had been in ill health for some time.

Bob Burnett

Bob Burnett, pioneer horse and mule dealer of Fort Worth, died December 25 at the age of 55. Burnett had been in the horse and mule business in Fort Worth for about 35 years and for the past two years was associated with A. V. Atkins in the ranchmen's supply business at the stock yards. He is survived by his widow; a son, Jerry Burnett of Fort Worth; and a daughter, Mrs. Ann Gaultney, New York City.

R. H. Joyce

R. H. "Red" Joyce, retired rancher and land owner of West Texas, died in Dallas January 10 at the age of 89. Joyce, who retired about 12 years ago, had operated ranches at Maxwell, N. M., and Pampa, Petrolia and Wichita Falls, Texas. He is survived by four nephews, Ben F. Whitaker, Dallas; Howard Rountree, Maxwell; and Frank and Claud Wall, Fort Worth; a niece, Mrs. Myrtle Liggett, Fort Worth; and a granddaughter, Mrs. Dewey Carter, Minneapolis.

Eugene P. Cowden

Eugene P. Cowden, Midland, Texas rancher and banker, died of a heart ailment at his home January 14 at the age of 75. Cowden had been stricken several hours earlier at his ranch in Andrews County. He was the last of the Cowden brothers who established the famous JAL Cattle Company many years ago and still operated extensive ranch holdings in West Texas and had extensive oil holdings in the area. A portion of the huge Dollargide Oil Field in Andrews County is located on the Cowden Ranch. He was the oldest director of the First National Bank of Midland and had served as an inactive vice-president for more than 25 years. Survivors include his wife; two sons, Allen and Guy, both of Midland; and a daughter, Mrs. M. O. Means, of Van Horn, Texas.

Edward M. Wells

Edward M. Wells, 75 years old, of Bellevue, Texas, died at the Bowie Clinic, Bowie, Texas, January 12. Wells moved with his parents to Newport in Jack County, Texas, when he was eight years of age at which time there were only seven families in that county. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nettie Middlebrooks Wells of Bellevue; nine sons, Rawleigh Rue and Austin Wells, Bellevue, O. B. Wells, Hastings, Okla., A. J. Wells, Farmington, Ark., Roy Wells, Amarillo, Texas, Chris and Herman Wells, Wichita Falls, Texas, and H. O. Wells, Abilene, Texas; six daughters, Mrs. Clyde Miller, Newport, Texas, Mrs. Jake Eckert, Mrs. Henry Bakke, Mrs. Gerald B. Smith and Mrs. Lewis Carr, Wichita Falls, Texas,

CK FEBRUARY 24th

GRAND CHAMPION CARLOAD HEREFORD BULLS



AGE *Kearling*
C. A. Ranch
SHOWN by *Brookville, Kan.*

THEY SELL!



PLUS



Denver Reserve
Champion Female
CK CAMEO 86th
LOT 41

PLUS

Our senior show herd: CK Baca Royal 37th, CK Crusty 44th, CK Crusty 47th, CK Kandy Kane 56th, CK Charlotte 4th. They gave us an outstanding show record this season. Now they will help make up an outstanding sale group.

PLUS

Fifty-two other top individuals—a total of 70 of the best sale offering ever made. Every bull is old enough for immediate service. Every heifer is bred to an outstanding CK sire. The herd sires represented in this sale include CK Cruiser D. 34th, CK Cruiser D. 33d, CK Cascade, CK Creator, WHR Royal Duke 33d, Publican Domino 170th, CK Baca Royal.

40 BULLS ★ 30 HEIFERS

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CATALOG

February 24th

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**FRIDAY
FEB. 16th
Show at 9:00 A. M.**



**COLUMBUS
TEXAS
Sale at 1:00 P. M.**

REGISTERED HORNED and POLLED 40 BULLS ★ 15 FEMALES

The cattle offered were raised under the hardy Gulf Coast conditions

Consignors

Herbert Poyner
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The Cattleman—Subscription rates: One year, \$2; three years, \$5; five years, \$8; foreign, one year, \$4.

and Mrs. Robert Meyers, Florence, Ore. Other survivors are 25 grandchildren and five great grandchildren, one sister, Mrs. John Scott of Amarillo, Texas, and eight stepchildren.

W. L. Fite

Walter Lafayette Fite, pioneer New Mexico cattleman and rancher, died in Socorro January 7 at the age of 70. Fite was born in Throckmorton County, Texas, and came with his parents to New Mexico in 1887. They located near Alamogordo where Fite grew to manhood on a cattle ranch. He was a typical cattleman and all of his children are in the cattle business. He suffered a heart attack some years ago and had been in poor health since. He is survived by two sons, William Dean and Charles Burton Fite of Socorro County, and two daughters, Sunshine Fite Wooster, Socorro County, and Melba Lea Wingo, Memphis, Tenn.

H. T. Wright

Harrell Thomas Wright, for many years an independent livestock dealer on the Fort Worth stock yards, died January 13 at the age of 51. Wright is believed to have suffered a heart attack after undergoing a major operation. He was born in Oklahoma and came to Fort Worth 28 years ago. He is survived by his wife and a brother, Kelly Wright, both of Fort Worth; and two sisters, Mrs. Billie Burgh and Miss Constance Wright, both of Los Angeles.

Dan Stribling

Dan Stribling, 81, retired ranchman and pioneer resident of Llano, died at his ranch home on November 27 after a long illness. Stribling was born on Feb. 25, 1869, in Winchester, Fayette County, Texas, and was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Clayton Stribling. He was an early-day student at the University of Texas, coming later to Llano County, where he had lived some 50 years. Surviving are the widow and five children, Mrs. Simon Leverett, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Wilson Stribling, Mrs. George Beams, and Mrs. Gordon Donop.

Robert Harwell

Robert (Bob) Harwell, 80, Coke County ranchman and cattleman, died at his home in Bronte, Texas, January 18. He had been ill approximately six months. Harwell came to Coke County in 1881, and settled in the Fort Chadbourne community. He was associated with the late W. L. McAuley of Maverick. They trailed a number of herds of cattle to the Indian Territory. In 1900 he bought his present ranch 14 miles southwest of Bronte and operated it until the last few years. He was married to Miss Ida Caperton of Maverick in 1897. Survivors include the widow, two sons, R. E. Harwell, Colorado; J. C. Harwell, Bronte; five daughters, Mrs. Floyd Modgling, Bronte; Mrs. Roe Williams, San Angelo; Mrs. Earnest Buford, McCombs; Mrs. Russell Haney and Miss Myrtle Harwell of Roscoe; two nephews, Watson Douglas of Silverton and Bert Douglas of Lubbock.

J. C. Collett

J. C. (Lum) Collett, pioneer West Texas cowboy and rancher, died December 22 in Amarillo at the age of 89. Collett was born in North Carolina and came to Texas with his parents as a small boy. They settled first in Dallas County and later went to Hamilton County where

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Seventh Annual Sale

at

DURANT, OKLAHOMA

Sale at the Fair Grounds, one mile south

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MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1951

Judging, 9:00 A. M. • Sale at 1:00 P. M.

50 HEAD
21 Bulls



Featuring
get and Service of sires
listed below and other
good bulls



Dan Domino 118th

50 HEAD
29 Females



Hereford Breeders from
Bryan County, Hereford
Heaven and North Texas
are consigning top cattle

BULLS

Below is list of the sires whose get or service sell.

Real Silver Domino 301st
Heir Domino 25th
Dan Domino 118th
Proud Mixer WNR 63rd
BC Dynamic Mixer 2nd
TR Royal Oward
WVNR Loyal Star

MACS Lad 47th
Kingford Heir 2nd
RAF Real Silver Domino
EVL Silver Pride 11th
EVL Prince Silver
The Prince Domino 283rd
C. F. Silver Domino

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JJ LARRY DOMINO 7th

... serving in our top bull battery which includes:

FOR SALE

At the ranch, we now offer a group of senior and junior heifer calves. You are cordially invited to look them over.

- WHR Royal Duke 107th
- JJ Larry Domino 7th
- WHR Symbol 21st
- WHR Proud Princeps 643rd
- WHR Destiny 10th

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Registered Hereford Heifers Bred and Open

The open heifers are of weaning to breeding age.
All are sired by JHR Princeps Mixer, Plus Return
1st and WHR Symbol 34th. In lots to suit the buyer.



Ross Gibbons, Manager • F. D. Jones, Owner • Earl Walker, Herdsman

F.D. JONES  **HEREFORD**
RHOME RANCH TEXAS

young Collett began his cowboy career at the age of 15. He went to Kent County in the fall of 1877 with Henry Randolph with a herd of Half Circle Ten cattle and established the Half Circle Ten ranch. He worked for Clay Mann on the Double Mountain ranch in Scurry County and helped Tom Patterson move the XO cattle from Hamilton County to Fisher and Crosby Counties. He later went to Crosby County and worked on the Two Buckle outfit under Jim Dalton. Since the turn of the century he had ranged north of Roaring Springs. He is survived by four sons, Fred, Hereford County; Gus, Lubbock, Texas; Hamp, Bell Ranch, New Mexico, and Sidney, Hobbs, New Mexico; four daughters, Mrs. Blanch Bourland, Choctaw, Okla.; Mrs. Esther Clifton, Roaring Springs; Mrs. Addie Martin, Spur, Texas, and Mrs. Olamae Thomas, Shallowater, Texas; 27 grandchildren besides several great and great-great-grandchildren.

Hardin Stricklin Ross

Hardin Stricklin Ross, ranchman, former sheriff of Loving County and member of a pioneer West Texas cattle family, died in Pecos, Texas, January 21 at the age of 55. He was the son of the late W. L. Ross who died in 1915. When Loving County was organized Ross became its first sheriff, holding the post until he resigned in 1939. He operated a ranch in Lee County, New Mexico, where he raised Herefords. He is survived by his mother; his wife; a brother, George Ross of Pecos; and two sisters, Mrs. Edna Johnson, Pecos; and Mrs. L. F. Powell, Fort Worth.

Joseph R. Hoover

Joseph R. Hoover, 70, president of the Joe R. Hoover Commission Company, Kansas City, died of a heart attack at his farm near Lone Jack, Mo., December 3. Mr. Hoover was one of the best known livestock commission men in Kansas City, where he had been engaged in that business for fifty years. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Fred Lambert of Lone Jack, Mo.; a brother, J. B. Hoover, Kansas City; and a half-brother, W. H. Lawson, Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mrs. Hoover died in 1949.

D. A. Childers

D. A. Childers, rancher and member of a pioneer ranching family, died in Lubbock January 24 at the age of 63. Childers owned ranches at Tahoka and Dickens and for a number of years was foreman on the Cass Edwards T-Bar Ranch at Tahoka. Survivors include his wife, four sisters, Mrs. Cass Edwards, Mrs. Minnie Chapman, Mrs. Fritz Keller and Mrs. S. T. Bibb, Jr., all of Fort Worth; daughter, Mrs. John Harding of Lubbock; two grandchildren, John Harding, Jr., and Kate Harding, both of Lubbock, and a nephew, James A. Childers of Benbrook.

Harry Stekoll

Harry Stekoll, founder and president of the Stekoll Petroleum Corporation and Hereford breeder of Grove, Okla., died of a heart ailment at Palm Springs, Calif., January 21. He was 57 years old. Stekoll, a humble Russian immigrant, became one of the Southwest's most prominent personalities since coming to America from Russia in 1911. He made Tulsa his home and gained prominence in the cattle business when he developed Honey Creek Ranch near Grove, on which he bred

SAN ANTONIO LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

HEREFORD SALE

Tuesday, February 20, 1951

1:30 P. M. Sales Arena • Exposition Grounds

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

**66
BULLS**



**23
FEMALES**

Consignors:

R. T. Alexander & Son	Canadian, Texas	A. B. Lippmann	Somerset, Texas
Chester H. Bonn	Morris Ranch, Texas	Luckhardt Farms	Tarkio, Missouri
Bowen Hereford Farms	Coleman, Texas	Lucas & Webb	Berclair, Texas
Al Buchanan	San Antonio, Texas	Louis Nickel	Marion, Texas
Crescent Hereford Ranch	Blanco, Texas	O. H. McAlister	Big Spring, Texas
George Cumming	Amherst, Colorado	Painter Hereford Ranches	Denver, Colorado
B. I. DuBose	Devine, Texas	Ernest Priess	Mason, Texas
Fair Oaks Ranch	Boerne, Texas	J. A. Roberson	Devine, Texas
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Dorothea C. Griffin	Lawn, Texas	Stanton Hereford Ranch	Johnson City, Texas
Earl Guitart	Abilene, Texas	Jimmy Starnater	Manor, Texas
Mrs. Kenneth Guthrie	Menard, Texas	Straus-Medina Hereford Ranch	San Antonio, Texas
G. F. Henke	Morris Ranch, Texas	Turner Ranch	Sulphur, Oklahoma
Hilma Henke	Morris Ranch, Texas	M. D. Willhite	Dallas, Texas
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Johnston's Squarebilt Herefords	Folsom, N. M.	Winston Bros.	Snyder, Texas
Frank Jordan & Sons	Art, Texas	Ross Boothe	Gonzales, Texas
Lewis Bros.	Muleshoe, Texas	Sam Kennedy	San Antonio, Texas

All cattle will be TB and Bangs tested. The usual terms, guarantees and conditions will govern the sale.

SALE CATTLE JUDGING: Sunday, February 18, 1951 at 9:00 a. m.
JUDGES: Frank N. Newsom, Alpine, Texas, and George W. Barnes, Ft. Stockton, Texas.

SALE COMMITTEE: Al Buchanan, Pryor Lucas, and Joe Straus
AUCTIONEERS: Walter Britten and Gene Watson

SALE MANAGER: Pete Peterson, National Auction Company — George Kleier for THE CATTLEMAN

San Antonio HEREFORD SALE

FEBRUARY 20

This Top Prospect SELLS



★
*Medina
Triumph 19th*
★

THE Medina Triumph bull we are selling is really a top prospect that has placed well up when shown. He was second at the Ozark Empire Fair, Springfield; first at the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia; second at the Iowa State Fair, Des Moines; second at Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln; fourth at Kansas Free Fair, Topeka, and third at the Tri-State Fair, Amarillo, Texas. We believe any breeder desiring a top herd bull prospect suitable for a really top herd will find that prospect in Medina Triumph 19th.

*TT Royal Triumph
3967623

Kays Monty Rup 125th
4073940

*WHR Royal Domino 51st 2023530

WHR Royal Heiress 86th 2441579

Monty Rupert 2899471

Del L. Domino 19th 2471494

*Prince Domino C 1565007

WHR B Domino 49th 1759017

*Prince Domino C 1565007

WHR Lady Dom. 34th 1646155

Monty's Lad 38th 2043466

Rosa Rupert 2459023

Monty Domino 167th 2640976

Del L. Domino 17th 2815901

*Denotes Register of Merit.

ALSO SELLING THESE TWO BULLS:

*PLUS BLANCHARD 145th

Calved May 26, 1949

This bull is an outstanding prospect for use in a top quality commercial herd. He is by Plus Domino 106th and out of Dollie Domino 10th.

*BUSTER DOMINO 39th

Calved April 9, 1949

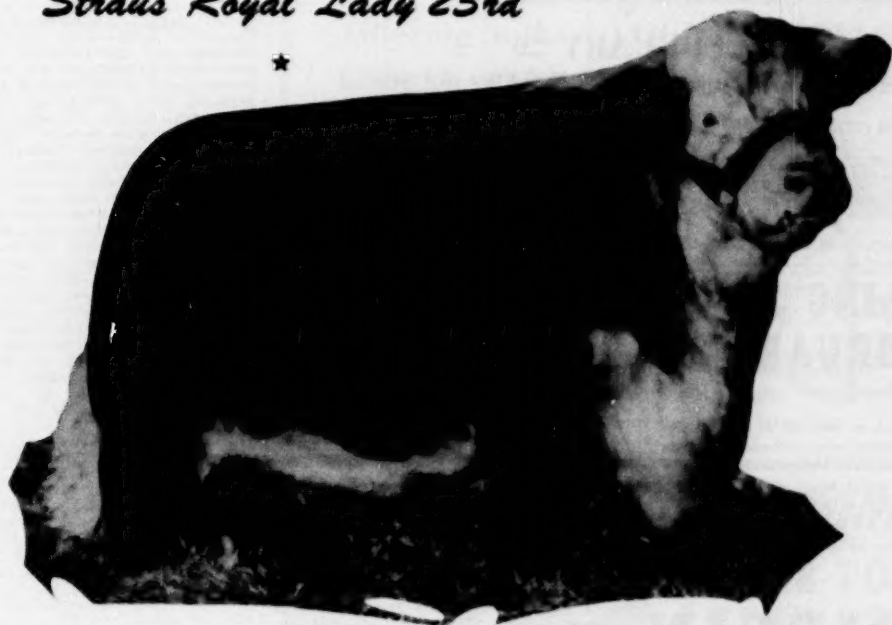
Here is another young bull with a lot of quality to go into a commercial herd. He is by WHR Emblem 8th and is out of Albertine 6th.

"As Good as They Come"

This Champion SELLS

Straus Royal Lady 23rd

★



HEREFORD SALE

FEBRUARY 20

HER PEDIGREE

*TT Royal Triumph 3967623	*WHR Royal Domino 51st 2125530	*Prince Domino C 1565007 WHR B Domino 49th 1759017
Kays Monty Rup 49th 4650919	WHR Royal Heiress 58th 2461579	*Prince Domino C 1565007 WHR Lady Dom. 34th 1646155
	Monty Rupert 2899471	Monty's Lad 38th 2043466 Roma Rupert 2459023
	Kula's Real Domino 59th 2563016	Real Domino 4th 1928619 Monty's Lass 133rd 2047978

* Denotes Register of Merit.

HER SHOW RECORD

Grand Champion	Ozark Empire Fair	Springfield, Mo.
Grand Champion	Missouri State Fair	Sedalia, Mo.
Reserve Champion	Iowa State Fair	Des Moines, Iowa
Reserve Champion	Nebraska State Fair	Lincoln, Nebr.
Grand Champion	Topeka Free Fair	Topeka, Kans.
Grand Champion	Tri-State Fair	Amarillo, Texas
Second	Grand Nat'l Livestock Show	San Francisco, Calif.
Reserve Champion	Ogden Livestock Show	Ogden, Utah

She sells bred to Straus Royal Domino 11th

whose show record is as follows

Grand Champion	Ozark Empire Fair	Springfield, Mo.
Grand Champion	Missouri State Fair	Sedalia, Mo.
Grand Champion	Iowa State Fair	Des Moines, Iowa
Reserve Champion	Nebraska State Fair	Lincoln, Nebr.
Reserve Champion	Topeka Free Fair	Topeka, Kans.
First	American Royal	Kansas City, Mo.
First	Grand Nat'l Livestock Show	San Francisco, Calif.
Reserve Champion	Ogden Livestock Show	Ogden, Utah



STRAUS

Medina
HEREFORD RANCH

San Antonio, Tex.



I. R. Straus • David I. Straus • Joe Straus, Jr. • H. A. Fitzhugh, Mgr.

Welcome to the San Antonio Show and

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★

San Antonio
HEREFORD SALE

★
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FEMALES
★

FEBRUARY 20

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LUCAS & SON

RICHARD M. LUCAS

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ESTABLISHED
1914

RANCH LOCATED
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BERCLAR
(GOLIAD COUNTY)
TEXAS

Producing Herefords . . . for more than a third of a century.

SELLING 3 TOPS FEBRUARY 20

We wish to thank M. A. Graham, Silcorton, Texas, who purchased in the recent West Texas Sale a son of our hard sire HG Proud Mixer 1055th at \$2600. Our thanks to S. S. Dunbar, Uvalde, Texas, for his purchase of our Pen of 3 Bulls, sired by Real Silver Publican.

GRIFFIN RANCH

LAWN, TEXAS

Dorothea C. Griffin, Owner

San Antonio
HEREFORD SALE

ONE BULL, TWO FEMALES

- All by Real Silver Publican, sire of 1950 Reserve Champion Steer at Houston. All from our Show Herd and top prospects.

- The bull, DG Silver Publican 556, is a junior bull calf out of Dorothea D 3rd, a daughter of Hazford Rupert 73d by Hazford Rupert 25th.

- The two females are summer heifer calves.

DG Silva Domino 20th is out of a granddaughter of J. D. Domino 20th.

DG Silva Domino 18th is out of Dorothea Domino 28th by Ellison Domino 36th.

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WINKEL'S Polled Hereford Ranch

are selling

TWO bulls and TWO heifers of good type and popular breeding in the San Antonio Hereford Sale.

J. W. Winkel

R. F. Winkel

LLANO, TEXAS

high-quality Hereford cattle. Recently, Stekoll and his son, Morton, purchased the E. H. Moore ranch northeast of Okmulgee for a reported price of \$400,000 and operated it in conjunction with Honey Creek Ranch. After Stekoll established himself in the oil business in 1913 he returned to Europe and wrote a book, "Through the Communist Looking Glass." Besides his son he is survived by his wife; three daughters, Mrs. John Bonds, Dallas; Mrs. Betty Richmond, Louisiana; and Mrs. Ethel Richmond, Berkeley, Calif.; a brother, A. M. Stekoll, Tulsa; and a sister, Mrs. Abe Dritch, Tulsa.

Mohair

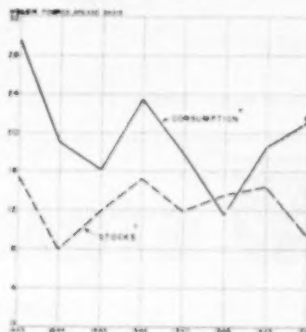
(Continued from Page 25)

western goat raisers excel in mohair production because of the tremendous improvement in the Angora goat breed that has been attained by breeders in this area during the past 75 years. American goat raisers have obtained the best quality animals from Turkey and improved the stock further by selective breeding; they have also introduced new strains obtained from the Union of South Africa, where considerable improvement in breed has been obtained by crossing Angoras with native goats.

The total numbers of goats clipped each year in the three southwestern states, in other goat raising states of this country, and in the United States are shown in Figure 3. These data, beginning in 1909, indicate that the number clipped annually in the United States was rather stable until after World War I. Then the number increased almost steadily and reached a peak in 1931. The period of most rapid increase in goat raising was from 1922 through 1930—a period when there was a strong demand for mohair occasioned by the great expansion in automobile production, particularly closed cars, and when general business activity was at a relatively high level. As a result of the reduced demand for mohair during the economic depression of the early 1930's and of the drought in the Southwest in 1934-35, there was considerable liquidation of goats, and the number clipped declined substantially.

There was a new period of expansion in goat raising in the United States after 1935, which reached a peak in 1941. Subsequent liquidation caused by

FIGURE 7
CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF MOHAIR
UNITED STATES, 1943-1950



Mention The Cattleman when writing to Advertisers.

the relatively low purchasing power of mohair, inadequacy and inefficiency of labor, scarcity of feed and other supplies, the rapid rise in costs of production, and drouth conditions in the Southwest in 1947-48 brought goat numbers in the United States in 1949 to the lowest level since 1925. The 2,875,000 goats clipped in 1949 compares with the all-time peak of 4,542,000 head in 1941 and the predepression peak of 4,457,000 head in 1931.

There is some evidence, however, that the goat raisers increased the number of goats on ranches in the Southwest during 1950. At the show and sale held in connection with the annual meeting of the Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association at Kerrville last August, 122 registered Angora billies sold at an average of \$82.00 per head, and 59 registered Angora does averaged \$35.00 per head. A week later, similar registered Angora billies sold at the show in Junction, Texas, for prices ranging as high as \$96.50 each. Furthermore, many breeders of registered Angora goats report that they have practically sold out of billies on their ranches by private treaty sale. This suggests that the industry will have more and better goats within the next few years and, naturally, better mohair.

The number of goats clipped annually has followed different trends in the Southwest and in other goat raising states combined. Numbers clipped in the Southwest declined sharply after 1945, whereas those in the other group of states began a sharp decline in 1938, which continued through 1947.

Trends in mohair production follow closely those in numbers of goats clipped, except insofar as changes are made in the production of mohair per goat. Mohair production in the United States rose almost steadily from 1909 through 1931, reaching a peak of 19,376,000 pounds in the latter year, as shown in Figure 4. As a result of heavy liquidation of goat numbers during the next several years, however, mohair production declined to less than 16,000,000 pounds in 1935. With the expansion in goat raising after that year, the annual clip increased to 21,766,000 pounds in 1941 and to 22,038,000 pounds in 1945. The contraction in the goat raising industry during the past four years is reflected in the decline in mohair production to 14,633,000 pounds in 1949, the lowest in any year since 1927. Production in 1950 may have been even lower.

Production in the southwestern states reached a record high of 21,425,000 pounds in 1945, after which it declined to 14,179,000 pounds in 1949, as shown in Figure 4. Texas has contributed an increasing proportion of the mohair produced in the United States. Twenty-five years ago Texas produced about 70 per cent of the United States clip; the comparable figure for 1949 was 95 per cent. Production in the State reached a peak of 20,190,000 pounds in 1945 and was down to 15,910,000 pounds in 1949. Production in Arizona and New Mexico has been declining for the past seven or eight years. The 1949 clip in Arizona was only 82,000 pounds, or less than one-tenth the clips of 1939 through 1943. Production in New Mexico in 1949 was 187,000 pounds, or only 17 per cent of the record 1941 clip.

Trends in mohair production in the non-southwestern producing states have differed greatly. Goat raisers in Utah produced around 275,000 pounds an-

San Antonio HEREFORD SALE

FEBRUARY 20

Offering in these LOUISIANA SALES:

DELHI, LA. - MARCH 1

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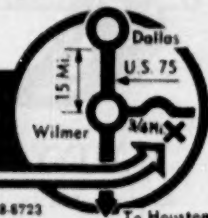
Selling

SEVEN HEAD

THREE HEAD

Visitors Welcome

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ONE TOP HERD BULL PROSPECT

San Antonio HEREFORD SALE

J. Mischief Domino 1st calved Feb. 13, 1950, by Major Mischief Jr. whose get have topped the Hill Country Sales.

See this heavy-boned, straight-legged, thick-bodied herd bull prospect with a tremendous rear end at Fort Worth and San Antonio.

February 20

Selling 4 top quality bulls in the Hill Country Hereford Sale • • • Mason, Texas, February 27

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San Antonio HEREFORD SALE

FEBRUARY 20

★
Selling these
Four Top Bulls

★
R. J. ROEDER JR. YORKTOWN TEXAS

- One Sr. calf
Sire: HAF 31 Royal Dom. 26.
Dam: Lady H. Misch. H. 11 by Husker Mischief H.
- One Jr. calf
Sire: HAF 31 Royal Dom. 26.
Dam: Lady True Mold A. 13 by WHR True Mold 9.
- One Sr. calf
Sire: Flat Top Paladin.
Dam: Star Duchess 1st by WHR Royal Duke 36.
- One Sr. calf
Sire: Flat Top Paladin.
Dam: Lady Misch. E 12 by Husker Mischief E. 5.

The first two calves are half brothers to Domino Royal 30, 1949 Beeville Champion. The next two are sons of Flat Top Paladin, one being out of a granddaughter of WHR Royal Triumph.

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nually from 1930 through 1938, but production has declined sharply since the latter year and was negligible in 1949. Production in California declined irregularly for the past 40 years of record, falling from 330,000 pounds in 1909 to 49,000 pounds in 1949. Production in Oregon varied between 400,000 and 600,000 pounds annually from 1909 through 1943, thereafter declining to 200,000 pounds in 1946 but making some recovery since then. Missouri produced an increasing quantity of mohair until 1937, but output has been on a declining trend since that year. The combined production in these states varied around 1,000,000 pounds annually until about 1940 and since then has fallen to less than one-half that figure.

Variations in the relationship of mohair production to numbers of goats clipped depend upon changes in the average weight of mohair produced per goat. Figure 6 shows that there has been a rather noticeable upward trend in the average weight of mohair fleeces per goat clipped in the Southwest. Insofar as quantity production is concerned, this increase reflects an improvement in efficiency in mohair production in this section of the country. Other producing states, as a group, have failed to show a comparable increase in production per clip.

Prices received by goat raisers for mohair are subject to very wide variations over a period of years. As shown in Figure 6, the average price received by ranchers for mohair in the United States since 1910 has varied from 9 to 70 cents per pound on an annual average basis. The annual average price received by ranchers for mohair rose to a high level during World War I, averaging 58 cents per pound in 1918. Mohair prices experienced a sharp decline in 1920, as did prices of most agricultural commodities, but rebounded rapidly after 1921 and were at or near the highest levels of record from about 1924 to 1928. Because of rapid expansion in mohair production during the late 1920's and early 1930's and because of economic depression following 1929, mohair prices dropped in 1932 to 9 cents per pound, the lowest level of record. Prices rose to higher levels during the late 1930's and held generally between 50 and 60 cents per pound during the early and mid-1940's. With the accumulation of stocks after 1945, however, mohair prices began a decline which lasted until mid-1949.

Some of the factors which affect the price of mohair are the general level of business activity (or the general price level), the construction of homes (or the demand for furniture), and the production and supply of mohair. In a general way, mohair prices tend to fluctuate with wool prices, as might well be expected since demand for the two fibers is subject to many of the same influences.

An analysis of the interrelationships of mohair production and prices shows that production is greatly influenced by price changes. When the purchasing power of mohair (the price received by ranchers for mohair adjusted for changes in the price level) is above average, ranchers expand mohair production. On the other hand, when the purchasing power of mohair is below average, ranchers begin liquidating their goats and curtailing mohair production, although there is a tendency for goat raisers to hold on for a year or two after the purchasing power of mohair

declines, simply because they hope prices will rise and they may be able to dispose of their mohair at favorable prices.

Because of the relative size of the mohair industry and because of the overwhelming influence which wool prices and general business conditions have upon mohair prices, it is difficult to establish any relationship which changes in mohair production may have upon mohair prices; some obscure relationship no doubt exists, although it cannot be measured statistically.

Trends in the Supply and Utilization of Mohair

Mohair is a distinctive textile fiber which is the basic raw material for many types of fabrics. It is used in the manufacture of men's suits and overcoats; in summer suits it adds to their coolness and wrinkle resistance; in tweeds it combats wrinkles and deepens colors. Mohair is used in women's wear—in soft suits, dresses, and coatings—because it adds to color tones, to drape, and to wear. Mohair helps men's ties shed wrinkles and gives them stretch resistance. It is used also for other items of clothing, such as sportswear, robes, and sweaters.

Mohair is used in the manufacture of rugs because of its strength and resilience; it adds years of wear to rugs and carpets. Mohair enthusiasts claim that its luster and affinity for color make it possible to produce modern patterns as beautiful as the ancient Turkish designs. Mohair is used extensively in the manufacture of upholstery for automobiles, busses, trains, planes, and theaters, and for home furniture. Because it is crisp and crush resistant and sheds

dirt, mohair is used also for draperies. Mohair is used with wool in the manufacture of blankets because it gives them an added luxuriousness, the lustrous nap will not mat down under hard wear, and it assures extra warmth without added weight.

Before 1930 the supply of mohair in the United States consisted of domestic production and a considerable quantity of imported mohair. In 1926, for example, imports of mohair reached 10,600,000 pounds, actual weight, and equaled more than 80 per cent of domestic production. In other years of the 1920's, imports equaled from 15 to 35 per cent of production. With the beginning of the depression of the 1930's, however, imports of mohair fell to a low level and equaled only a small fraction of domestic production. From 1930 through 1949, imports usually were less than 1,000,000 pounds annually, with the notable exception of 1944 when they totaled 8,416,000 pounds. Imports totaled only 90,000 pounds in 1949 but were up considerably in 1950. As production of mohair in the United States was increased so rapidly during the 1920's and 1930's, the actual domestic supply of mohair was larger throughout the 1940's than in the 1920's, despite the general reduction in imports.

Milk consumption of mohair on woolen and worsted systems in the United States was at the very high level of 29,525,000 pounds, grease basis, in 1943, as shown in Figure 7. This was made possible by the large production of more than 20,000,000 pounds annually for the several preceding years and, to only a small extent, by imports, although the latter had not exceeded 1,000,000 pounds

since 1936. It is estimated that in 1943, and in perhaps the previous ten years, about 70 per cent of the mohair consumed in this manner went into automobile upholstery. With mill consumption at a high level, stocks of mohair on hand declined, as also shown in Figure 7. On April 1, 1944, there were less than 8,000,000 pounds of mohair in all positions in the United States, or about one-half the quantity of a year earlier. The use of mohair in automobile upholstery was sharply curtailed in 1944 and succeeding years, however, and consumption on woolen and worsted systems declined, falling to about 11,549,000 pounds in 1948. Meanwhile, stocks began to increase and remained at a relatively high level through the same date in 1949. With a carry-over of mohair in 1948 equal to a year's total clip and with consumption at the lowest level in many years, it is understandable that prices should decline sharply during that year, as described previously.

Mohair consumption in 1950 was at a high level, or as high as available supplies permitted. Consumption during the first six months of the year was at an annual rate of 21,000,000 pounds grease basis, which is 38 per cent greater than for the same months of 1949 and 75 per cent greater than for the January-June period in 1948.

Factors in the Immediate and Long-Run Outlook for the Mohair Industry

In considering the outlook for the mohair industry within the short run, i.e., within the next year or two, there are several factors that seem to favor an expansion in goat raising. As stated above, stocks of mohair on April 1, 1950,



MW Larry Domino 19th, sire of the bull selling at San Antonio.

See our show herd at the following shows:
San Antonio, San Angelo, Monahans
and Odessa.

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O. H. McALISTER, Owner Box 1149, Big Spring, Texas

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**Go Down
HEREFORD SALE**

FEBRUARY 20

At San Antonio we will sell M Larry Domino 52nd, a really top bull. Look over his pedigree, below, and then be sure to inspect this bull. You will like him.

M. LARRY DOMINO 52d, 6114830

Calved October 28, 1949

MW Larry Domino 19th
3479148

Larry Dom 50th

Larry Domino

MW Royal Heirloom 10th

Miss Sturgess

Colorado-Dom 159

MW Royal Heirloom 25th

Capitolene D112511

Don Domino 8th

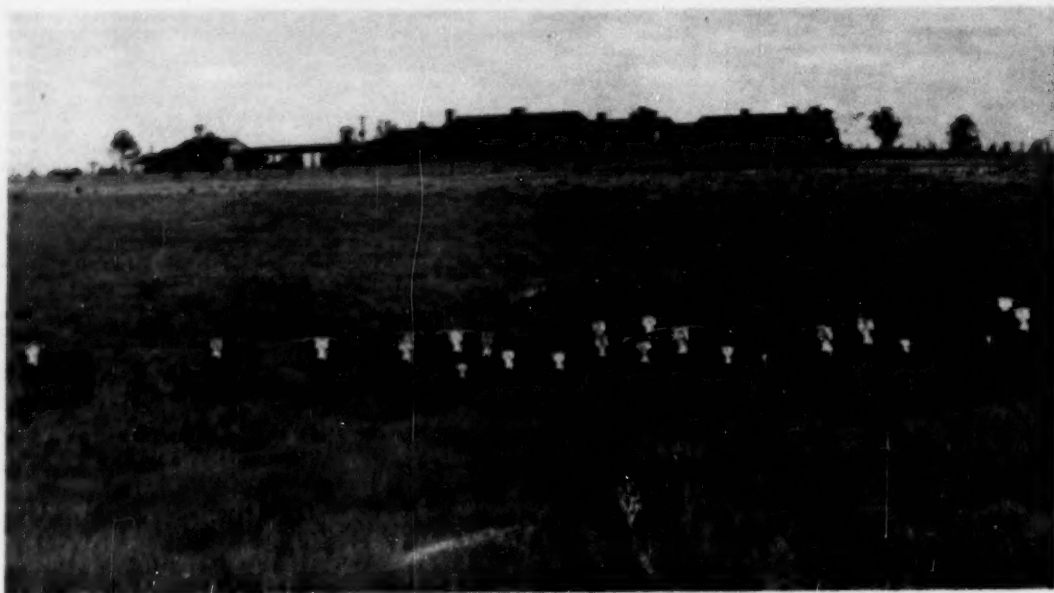
Young Axtell

Capitolene 81st

Randolene 2d

Timberline 23d

Randolene 2d



"...where Quality comes in Quantity"

WE HAVE bought many good females and have raised a great many. We have sold very few of our best ones. We are building toward a breeding herd of a thousand cows and have nearly reached this number now. And what a herd of good cows we have!

Every bull we are using was carefully selected for his individuality and his breeding. The resulting calf crop should be our largest to date. It certainly will provide highest quality Herefords in a considerable quantity. And as is our present policy, they will be offered at sensible prices that assure the buyer FULL HEREFORD VALUE for the money he spends. The most discriminating Hereford breeder as well as the commercial rancher can fill his needs, and with a wide choice, at Flat Top Ranch.

NOW FOR SALE:

Nearly 200 bull calves eight to twelve months old, and 50 heifer calves of excellent quality.

FLAT TOP RANCH

CHAS. PETTIT
Owner

BILL ROBERTS
Manager

WALNUT SPRINGS, TEXAS

"Dedicated to the Improvement of Herefords"

amounted to only 9,398,000 pounds grease basis, and were lower than they had been on the comparable date in any year since World War II, and supplies were very low in relation to the effective demand for the materials made of the fiber. No bothersome surplus of mohair exists, and it will take several years at the present rate of consumption to accumulate a surplus, even with expanding production.

As also mentioned previously, prices of mohair are at the highest levels of record. No serious drop in prices is expected for some time, in view of the strong domestic demand for the fiber. This demand currently is supported by three principal factors: (1) competitive South American wools are higher in price, and domestic users have turned to mohair because of price advantages; (2) the high level of residential construction has spurred activity in furniture manufacturing, which in turn increases consumption of mohair; and (3) there is a broadening demand for mohair growing out of research during the past few years. Because of the part the Government of Argentina plays in establishing prices on commodities exported from that country, no reduction in price of Argentine wools is expected so long as the world-wide shortage of wools continues. Furthermore, with residential construction continuing at a high level, although some decline in 1951 is anticipated, and with contracting of 1951 spring-clip mohair at record prices, the trade evidently foresees—at least for the short run—a continuing strong demand for mohair. Most large manufacturers of upholstered sofas and chairs report they are booked to capacity for many months to come, and they foresee no serious slackening of demand in the immediate future. The new uses for mohair developed through research will no doubt play an expanding role in the mohair picture, although the ultimate significance of these developments cannot be fully evaluated as yet.

In taking a long-term view of the mohair situation, a number of factors favor goat raising, or even an expansion of the industry. One which will give more stability to the industry is the price support program for mohair, which is provided for in the Agricultural Act of 1949. The Act states that, "The price of wool (including mohair) shall be supported through loans, purchases, or other operations at such level, not in excess of 90 per centum nor less than 60 per centum of the parity price therefor, as the Secretary of Agriculture determines necessary in order to encourage an annual production of approximately 360,000,000 pounds of shorn wool." In establishing the level of support for mohair within the 60 to 90 per cent of parity range, the Secretary would be expected to take into account the level of support established for sheep's wool and to establish a level of support for mohair in proper relationship to the level of support for wool. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the United States Department of Agriculture announced a support program for 1950-clip mohair at an average of 49.1 cents per pound, or 74.1 per cent of the March 15 parity price. In view of the fact that domestic production of wool and mohair in 1950 amounted to only about 230,000,000 pounds, it is obvious it will take quite a few years for production to be expanded to exceed the 360,000,000 pounds.

★
WE
WILL
SELL

San Antonio HEREFORD SALE

★ FEBRUARY 20 ★

★
THREE
TOP
HEIFERS



B BACA ELATION 28th

By BACA Elation. This young sire is doing an outstanding job in our herd. One of his TOP daughters sells at San Antonio, February 28.



PRINCE PUBLICAN 85th

By CW Prince Domino 21st. Another of our top herd sires. Two of his daughters sell at San Antonio.

All three heifers are junior calves and are truly a top group. One is out of a Dean Prince Domino 10th dam and the other two are out of Real Prince and Beau Gwen bred dams. Be sure to look over these top heifers.

While going to or from the San Antonio Show, we would be happy to have you drop by and visit us—located on U. S. 281 just 60 miles north of San Antonio.

RETURN for RETURNS at
STANTONS
HEREFORD RANCH

JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS

HILL COUNTRY HEREFORD SALE MASON, TEXAS ★ FEB. 27th

- ★ We will sell three Senior Bull Calves:
GH PROUD MIXER 13, 6089734
GH PROUD MIXER 16, 6089735
GH PROUD MIXER 24, 6118334
and one Junior Bull Calf:
GH PROUD MIXER 25, 6118329

SAN ANTONIO HEREFORD SALE FEBRUARY 20th

- ★ We are selling 5 head of high quality bull calves and one Senior Bull Calf,
GH PROUD MIXER 18, 6089737

All these calves are sired by a good breeding son of
WHR PROUD MIXER 21st and four of the dams
are granddaughters of WHR SETH DOMINO 3rd.

**G. F. HENKE, MORRIS RANCH
... TEXAS ...**

HE SELLS



Sunset Domino C 112th 4655442

Sunset Domino 3745581	J. D. Domino 20th 5022901	Monty Domino 164th Eula Domino 184th
	Del L. Domino 20th 2818994	Lampighter D.
	The Prince Domino 1475000	Del Handolph 72nd
Dorette 20th 2778988	Dorette 14th 1649062	Prince Domino
		Beile Blanchard 136th
		Marble 15th
		Dorette 19th

A. D. KOTHMANN & SONS, Mason, Texas

HILL COUNTRY HEREFORD SALE MASON, TEXAS FEB. 27th

Also selling four of his good sons
out of Puritan Domino cows.

One very important factor in the changing outlook for mohair is the development of new types of fabrics made from the fiber or from blending it with other fibers. Mohair materials that formerly were used in the upholstering of Pullman cars, automobile seats, and even certain types of household furniture are no longer in great demand and less expensive substitutes are being used. The decline in the use of mohair for these purposes—uses for which mohair is well suited because of its durability—showed either that these substitute fabrics could satisfactorily replace mohair or that the plush designs for mohair were antiquated. More recent developments have indicated that mohair is adaptable to many new types of fabric design and that the public had merely grown tired of the old-fashioned plush-type material.

Many mohair producers feared that the mohair fiber could not compete with synthetics, but it now appears that it can; through the combination of mohair with synthetics, a new field has been opened to mohair fabrics. Recent experiments have shown that mohair can be blended with such stand-by fibers as cotton, wool, rayon, and nylon. Several large mills have pioneered in the blending of fibers, and many attractive fabrics for the apparel, furniture, and automotive industries have been developed, using given percentages of mohair with various types of synthetic fibers. Mohair has the strength and resiliency to carry synthetic fibers, and in this new development there is a possibility for a greater demand for mohair.

By blending kid hair with fine wools, manufacturers are now producing such new fabrics as a light or sheer nine-ounce suiting material, which is excellent for both men's and women's summer wear. Other blends are now being used in making new upholstery fabrics for automobiles, railroad coaches, and airplanes. Also, a new double-knot process is being used by which very durable rugs are made of coarser mohair. These, and other developments along this line, are the results of the research program sponsored by the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and the United States Department of Agriculture. The results of this research have augmented the demand for mohair and kid hair by mills and by the consuming public.

Mohair production in the years ahead will be favored also by a miscellany of other factors. The United States population is increasing at an annual rate of about 2,600,000 persons per year, and this growing population may be expected to demand more and more articles which may provide a market for mohair. Also, the United States has undertaken a program to stock-pile 100,000,000 pounds of wool, and this will have a stimulating effect on mohair prices for an undetermined number of years. There is, furthermore, a world shortage of wool, and it may be years before world surpluses will arise again. So long as this condition prevails in the wool markets of the world, there will be a strong domestic demand for mohair.

Market for Goat Meat Favors Expansion in Goat Raising

The center of goat marketing in the Southwest, or in the United States, is in San Antonio, Texas. Union Stock Yards San Antonio is nationally recognized as the largest market for goats in the country and is the only supervised

Products of Proved Quality for Farm and Ranch

HUMBLE

• Fuels • Oils • Lubricants

NAVAJO RUGS, SADDLE BLANKETS



DIRECT FROM
NAVAJO
RESERVATION

Every blanket guaranteed to be strictly hand-made from pure virgin wool. Single saddle about \$8 x \$9 \$7.00 — Double about \$8 x \$9 \$14.00, plus postage. Brightly colored stripes, no two alike.

J. B. STILES

Cattle Butte Trading Post, Box 873, Winslow, Ariz.

Mention The Cattleman when writing to Advertisers.

**FIFTH
SALE**

HILL COUNTRY ANNUAL HEREFORD SALE

**QUALITY
HEREFORDS**



**SELLING
70 HEAD**

**FEBRUARY
27th**

MASON, TEXAS

Consignors:

Alton, Ernst	Fredericksburg	Lee, R. E., Ranch	Mason
Bonn, Chester	Morris Ranch	McWilliams, Irby	Menard
Conner, R. S.	Rt. 3, Fredericksburg	Parker, Geo. D.	Harper
Ebeling, Mrs. Louis, & Son	Round Mountain	Plueneke, M. R.	Mason
Feller Bros., c/o C. R. Bonn,		Priess, Ernest	Mason
Kerrville Rt.	Fredericksburg	Priess, Perry	Mason
Fitzsimons Land & Cattle Co.	Llano	Reardon, T. O. & Franz	Mason
Gibson, Allen	Harper	Sawyer, Delman	Cherokee
Grote Bros., c/o Gordon Grote	Katemy	Sawyer, W. C., Jr.	Cherokee
Henke, G. F.	Morris Ranch	Schmidt, Kelly	Mason
Henke, Hilma H.	Morris Ranch	Stein, Edward	Fredericksburg
Jordan, Frank E.	Art	Weinheimer, Herman J.	Stonewall
Jordan, J. D. & Joyce	Mason	Willmann, August A.	Art
Kothmann, A. D.	Mason	Wimberly, Dr. H. A.	San Angelo
Kothmann, E. W., & Son	Mason	Kidd, Ben P.	Mason
Kothmann, S. E.	Mason	Vogel, L. N.	Brady
		Kott, August	Morris Ranch

Judging at 9:00 A. M.

R. J. Roeder, Jr., Judge



Sale Starts 1:00 P. M.

Col. Walter Britten, Auctioneer

George Kleier for THE CATTLEMAN

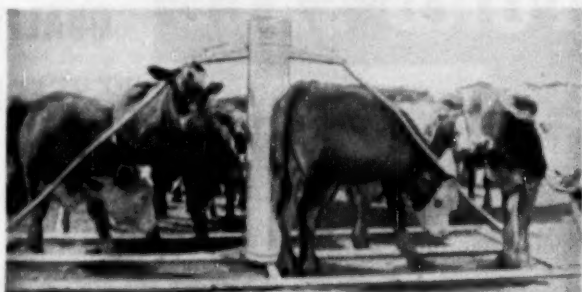
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Hill Country Hereford Association
MASON, TEXAS

E. S. Hyman
Secretary

Old Scratch

KIRK'S AUTOMATIC LIVESTOCK OILER



OILS THEM WHERE THEY ITCH

Fill "Old Scratch" with waste oil, add insecticide, and place near the salt tub and watch your stock rub and scratch, killing warbles, lice, ticks, scab-worms, mange mites and insects. "Old Scratch" is also effective in curing skin diseases, warts and pink-eye. Will also save fences.

"Old Scratch" is a simple machine—no jets—no pumps—no valves—no brushes to replace—18-gallon capacity—portable—positive oil flow adjustment—nothing to clog up—fully automatic—fits any size animal—any place on the body.

See your local agent or contact

BILL KIRK PRODUCTS COMPANY

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Phone 3-9487

Box 5297

AGENCIES STILL AVAILABLE IN SOME LOCALITIES

HILL COUNTRY HEREFORD SALE MASON, TEXAS, FEB. 27th

OUR OFFERING:

- ★ One bred heifer. Sire: CK COLONEL D66. She carries the service of EG PROUD MIXER 07, a son of WHR PROUD MIXER 21st.
- ★ Two Junior bull calves, sired by CK COLONEL D 66.
- ★ One Junior bull calf sired by RANDOLPH 4, he by RANDOLPH 54th. A real herd bull prospect.

IN THE SAN ANTONIO HEREFORD SALE SAN ANTONIO, FEB. 20th

- ★ Selling one outstanding Junior heifer calf by 9-WIMBERLY-1 by PLUS BLANCHARD 1. Her dam: MISS DUCHESS 2nd by MONTY DOMINO 167.

ERNEST PRIESS

MASON, TEXAS

DOMINO RETURN HEREFORD BREEDING

Specialize in Choice Range Bulls

WINSTON BROS.

SNYDER, TEXAS



public market in the United States required to count and quote goats separate from sheep. The development of the market for goats at Union Stock Yards San Antonio over the past 15 years has been of great value to the goat raising industry. After some research by this market on uses of goat meat and its by-products, some six of the eleven packers in San Antonio now buy on the hoof many goats and kids and sell meat or processed products locally and interstate.

The San Antonio market handles from 200,000 to 400,000 head of goats per year, receiving shipments from as far away as Kingman and Winkelman, Arizona, and from many points in New Mexico, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. During 1948, when liquidation of goats on ranches was rather heavy, receipts of goats at this market totaled 440,000 head. Recent price quotations from the market show that goats have been selling as high as \$13.00 and \$15.00 per cwt., while kid goats have been bringing up to \$8.50 per head.

The outlet for goat meat has become well established during the past few years. Practically all meat from adult goats sold through regular marketing channels is handled in one simple process called "boning out." Packers use or sell this boneless meat for mixed meat formulas or packages, such as fresh or smoked breakfast sausage, frankfurters, and bologna sausage. The milk-fed kids, or "cabritos," are processed in whole or half carcasses and sold to retail meat markets, chain stores, cafes, and hotels. "Cabrito" is in great demand by Mexicans or other Latin Americans who live in the Southwest, although there is a growing demand from the public generally. Kid meat is offered on the menus of many leading hotels and restaurants.

Another valuable source of cash income from goat raising—one which has been developed by San Antonio market interests during the past decade—is the use of goat and kid skins. Leather made from the pelt or skin of the Angora goat is useful for ornamental purposes and for the manufacture of gloves, purses, and novelties. Adult and kid pelts are processed to obtain the pulled fleece and the smooth, chemically treated skins. It is said that local processors in San Antonio have promoted the sale of Angora goat and kid skins to such an extent that demand now far exceeds the supply. The market for goat and kid skins is an important factor in income from goat raising, and goat raisers have an interest in trying to supply this market.

Possibly the newest outlet of value from slaughtered goats is a by-product from milk-fed animals. This is a newly developed commercial enzyme preparation from certain glandular tissues heretofore unknown to be of commercial value. This preparation is being used in volume in the manufacture of nat-

During the 1920's a group of growers started a movement to name and so label meat of the goat with some name other than "goat," similar to "beef" for cattle meat, "pork" for hog meat, and "mutton" for sheep meat. The name "chevon" was adopted. This term was coined from chevrot (French for goat), using che, and novet (French for sheep meat), using ov. The term was used rather widely for a while, but its use has virtually been discontinued. During World War II, the O.P.A. price ceiling regulations, as applied to this species, listed "goat meat" and "kid goat meat."

(E. Beal Humphrey, Assistant to the President, Union Stock Yards, San Antonio, in an address before Texas Angora Goat Raisers Association in Kerrville, Texas, August 3, 1940.)

ural cheese. Recently, one packer in San Antonio, operating under Federal inspection, has been extracting a tissue called *Rennet* which is being sold to food processing or manufacturing plants.

Many people have learned to eat goat meat and "cabrito" during the last few years, and it is necessary to keep a steady volume of this species of meat animals coming to the public market in order to hold the volume of consumption, to develop this outlet further, and to maintain the stability of market prices. Unless the demand for this meat is supplied, it will be lost to other meats and may be regained only with great difficulty.

San Angelo Looking Forward to Best Show Ever Held

H. E. McCULLOCH, general chairman, is predicting one of the best San Angelo fat stock shows since the show began 18 years ago. The show will be held March 1-3.

Sixty-eight hundred dollars is being offered in premiums in the various show divisions. Premiums offered in the Boys' Show Division include: Boys' Steer Show, \$950; Boys' Breeding Sheep Show, \$244; Boys' Fat Lamb Show, \$1,015; Boys' Fat Pig Show, \$177; and Boys' Neatest Awards, \$45.

In the Men's division, the following premiums will be given: Breeding Sheep, \$1,469; Hereford Cattle, \$1,464; Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, \$828; Brahman Cattle, \$495; and Swine Show, \$100.

As an added feature of show, a livestock judging contest will be held for junior colleges. Deadline for entering judging teams in this contest is February 15.

The following associations are contributing cash awards for the showing of their respective breeds: American Hereford Association, \$393; American Aberdeen-Angus Association, \$183; American Brahman Breeders Association, \$99; American Rambouillet Association, \$100; and Texas Corriedale Association, \$25.

Committeemen and superintendents for the show divisions are: Boys' Show Committee: Fred Ball, chairman, H. M. Carter, X. B. Cox, Jr., M. B. Inman, Jr., Joe Lemley, Jimmie McManus, Hubert Moon, R. O. Sheffield, and Ernest Williams.

Men's Show Committee: H. C. Noelke, Jr., chairman, Herman Allen, Reginald Atkinson, Tommy Brook, J. P. Crews, Jr., Edward Cumbe, O. J. Flowers, George H. Johanson, Henry Moore, Leo Richardson, Marvin Simpson, Jack B. Taylor, and Jack V. Williams.

Boys' Sale Committee: George C. Riggins, chairman, Marion Balch, Pat Bunnell, Vincent Childers, Loy Gandy, Billie Hanks, Ted Harris, Phil Lane, W. C. McManus, Maurice Nixon, A. D. Rust, E. H. Schuch, and Otis Stewart.

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Breeders of livestock will find The Cattleman an effective medium in which to advertise their stock. Become a regular advertiser.



Brush-Master Saws

The Saw With Two Saws

The Complete One-Man Land-Clearing Setup

The saw that will cut at ground. Quick change rake attachment. A special saw grinder and level over all types of terrain. for piling cut trees and brush. summer for quick saw sharpening.

Only one man required for all operations of machine.

Two size machines:

Two 39" saws powered with 12 H.P. engine.
Two 36" saws powered with 10 H.P. engine.

The Brush-Master is manufactured and guaranteed by a 26-year-old reliable business firm.

The Brush-Master is built simple and rugged for years of rough service, at a low maintenance cost.

The Brush-Master is being used extensively by farmers, ranchers, contractors, and the Soil Conservation Service. The Brush-Master has proven to be one of the most economical and practical land-clearing machines on the market for the last few years. The Brush-Master is designed to cut brush over most terrain types, and in any type brush. The simplicity of this machine enables any farm hand to operate the machine efficiently.

For Full Details Write

Haynes Manufacturing Company

Livingston, Texas

100 BULLS SELL

IN THE BARBER-COMANCHE HEREFORD BREEDERS SALE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1951, AT KIOWA, KANSAS

KIOWA SALES PAVILION

(Kiowa is located on the Missouri Pacific and Main Line of Santa Fe Railroads)

SHOW 9:00 A. M.

SALE 1:00 P. M.

Herd Bulls and Range Bulls produced in the "Cow Country" for the "Cowman."

92 bulls of serviceable age—Selling as singles and in groups.

Many descendants of Register of Merit Sires sell.

For Catalogue and Hotel Reservations, write—

W. R. Wenrich, Secretary, Box 207, Medicine Lodge, Kansas

Freddie Chandler, Auctioneer • J. J. Moxley, Council Grove, Kans., Judge

YOUR SPECIAL INVITATION TO ATTEND THESE TEXAS & OKLAHOMA SALES & SEE OUR OFFERINGS

If we don't have just what you are looking for, some other good breeder will.

★ Pampa, Texas, Feb. 6

Selling one Sr. Bull calf by Texas Tone 45th.

Selling one outstanding Jr. Yrl. Heifer by Ranzah Tone 35th, bred to Atomic Tone 70th, our winning show bull last year.

★ Perryton, Texas, Feb. 13

Selling one Jr. Bull calf by Texas Tone 45th.

Selling one Jr. Yrl. Heifer by Washita Zento 55th, bred to Atomic Tone 70th. This heifer is equally as good as our Champion heifer at this same show in 1950.

★ Sayre, Okla., Feb. 13

Selling one Jr. yearling show heifer by Washita Zento 55th, bred to Texas Tone 45th. There won't be many heifers stand above this one.

★ San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 20

Selling one Sr. heifer calf, sells open. This heifer was Grand Champion Female at the Panhandle South Plains Fair this Fall.

★ Amarillo, Texas, Feb. 28

Selling one pen of three good uniform range bulls.

R. T. Alexander & Son
CANADIAN, TEXAS



Selling Beau Blanchard Herefords

Panhandle
HEREFORD
FEB. 28
Breeders
SALE
AMARILLO, TEXAS

We are consigning one bull and one group of three bulls to the Auction Feb. 28. These are big, husky fellows ready for service.

We will have for sale in the carlot division, one load of Junior Bull Calves. They are smooth, yellow, mellow and rugged.

PRONGER BROS. STRATFORD, TEXAS

Colonel William H. Day

(Continued from Page 30)

lands which lie in the southwest corner of Coleman County, from their respective commissioners' courts, paying them fifty cents per acre, twenty-five cents per acre cash and the balance on time." This transaction made Colonel Day the first large landowner in Coleman County. In 1876 he purchased several herds of cattle in South Texas, drove them to his ranch, and began his first grazing operations.

When Colonel Day arrived at the ranch he found Rich Coffey and his family living at the mouth of the Concho on the Coleman County side of the Colorado River, in what is known as the Coffey Flat. The Coffeys had come from Brown County in 1861 and had at first camped on Grape Creek just below the mouth of Little Grape, but by the time Colonel Day arrived, they had moved to the Coffey Flat on the Colorado at the mouth of the Concho where they were living in a dugout. Bill McCauley, a son-in-law of Rich Coffey and an excellent stone mason, had built a two-room rock house on the bank of Grape Creek and it was here that Colonel Day established the Day Ranch headquarters. Incidentally, this rock house was the first one built in the southwestern part of Coleman County and is still in use as a ranch headquarters on the ranch. At the Trap Crossing on the Colorado River, just west of the present town of Leaday, lived a man named Hogue who had put in a fifteen-acre farm there in 1874. A. S. Creswell moved into the county in the fall of 1876. He first camped at Bull Hollow on Elm Creek, but soon bought a claim of 320 acres from a Mr. Cleghorn and on Christmas Day of that year moved into what is known as the Creswell Bend of the Colorado River. From what can be gathered, Colonel Day spent the rest of the year getting his ranch established and did not make his accustomed trip up the trail to market. Early in the spring of 1877 Colonel Day decided to drive 7,000 head to Kansas that year. He had his ranch well established and could not resist his first calling and the rich possibilities to be found with a herd at the other end of the trail. He set May 1 as the date he wished to have his herd on the trail and immediately busied himself in scouting for cheap beef. This search took him to Corpus Christi, where he purchased the basic part of his trail herd. With these cattle on the road to his Coleman County ranch he wrote on April 30 from Austin:

I start for Kansas tomorrow. I go from here to ranch and from there to Dodge City by way of Panhandle of Texas. It will be some time before I reach the settlements. I have 7,000 head on the road to Kansas. Write me June 1st at Dodge City.

After selling his herd at Dodge City, there was another matter of business that was most important to Colonel Day's plans for the future. He was forty-four years old and still a bachelor. With this new spread in Coleman County, he most of all needed a wife. The person figuring in these plans was Miss Mabel Doss, with whom he had been pressing his case on his frequent trips to Denison and Sherman. Miss Mabel was spending the summer at Brownsville, Missouri, and it was for that place he started as soon as he could pay off his boys and accomplish a matter of banking in Kansas City. As it was not until more than a year later

CONSIGNORS

To The
Panhandle Hereford Breeders
Blue Ribbon Sale

Ainsworth, J. C.	Milnesand, N. M.
Ainsworth, O. C.	Milnesand, N. M.
Ainsworth, Willard	Milnesand, N. M.
Bennett, Buddie	Amarillo, Texas
Bennett, W. S.	Amarillo, Texas
Born, Alex. & Sons	Follett, Texas
Boys Ranch	Amarillo, Texas
Calliham, J. P.	Conway, Texas
Calliham, M. O.	Conway, Texas
Carr, Cecil	Paducah, Texas
Collier, Gerald	Ralls, Texas
Collier, W. D.	Ralls, Texas
Combs & Worley	Pampa, Texas
Duke & Garrison	Tulia, Texas
Elliott, Shirley	Happy, Texas
Fowlston & Sheldon	Dumas, Texas
Frantz, C. J., & Son	Waka, Texas
Franklin, Charles	Melrose, N. M.
Graham, Walter	Happy, Texas
Hale, Ralph	Perryton, Texas
Hess, F. Jake	McLean, Texas
Kinder, L. L.	Frederick, Okla.
Kinder, Troy	Frederick, Okla.
Maddox, L. A.	Miami, Texas
Maddox, Wayne	Miami, Texas
Mapes, C. J.	Dimmitt, Texas
Meeks, Alfred	Dalhart, Texas
Meeks, Ferrall	Dalhart, Texas
Meeks, Kenneth	Dalhart, Texas
Meeks, Omer	Dalhart, Texas
Meeks, Robert	Dalhart, Texas
Money, Charles	Rye, Colo.
Overton, Dr. M. C. Jr.	Pampa, Texas
Poff, C. H.	Happy, Texas
Potts, Tomie M.	Memphis, Texas
Pronger, P. J. Jr.	Stratford, Texas
Reeves, H. H.	Shamrock, Texas
Robberson, Gene	McAllister, N. M.
Robbins, H. D. & Son	Hereford, Texas
Sellman Bros. Ranch	Watrous, N. M.
Simmons, W. O.	McLean, Texas
VanDyke, A. M.	Springer, N. M.
VanDyke, Albert Jr.	Springer, N. M.
Veith, Tony	Amistad, N. M.
Wimberly, C. C.	Vega, Texas
Winston Bros.	Snyder, Texas
Wright, Ralph & Son	Springer, N. M.

GROUP OF 3

Alexander, R. T., & Son	Canadian, Texas
Bennett, W. E.	Amarillo, Texas
Frust, Jack	Blackwell, Texas
Newton, Robert L.	Lark, Texas
Pitzer, A. O.	Felt, Okla.
Pronger Bros.	Stratford, Texas
Ross, J. F. & Son	Goodlett, Texas

Plan Now to Attend the
AMARILLO EXPOSITION
and FAT STOCK SHOW

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Feb. 26, 27, 28 and Mar. 1, 2

33RD ANNUAL

PANHANDLE HEREFORD BREEDERS

BLUE RIBBON SALE

102 HEAD AT AUCTION, FEB. 28

62 INDIVIDUAL BULLS—7 GROUPS OF THREE BULLS

19 FEMALES

★ ★ ★

CARLOT BULLS AND HEIFERS
AT PRIVATE TREATY

**YOU'LL FIND WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR — THEY COME
FROM SOME OF THE BEST HERDS IN THIS SECTION!**

★ ★ ★

CLUB BOYS' SALE

FRIDAY, MARCH 2ND

★ ★ ★

QUARTER HORSE SHOW

JUDGING, THURS., MARCH 1ST

★ ★ ★

You're Cordially Invited

For Further Information, Write

W. M. GOULDY, Manager, Box 586, Amarillo, Texas

YOU ALWAYS HAVE A GOOD TIME IN AMARILLO!

WE WILL SELL TWO SENIOR YRL. BULLS

★ One by
WHR Emblem
8th

Panhandle
HEREFORD
FEB. 28
Breeders
SALE
AMARILLO, TEXAS

★ One by
Plus Domino
106th

COMBS & WORLEY

PAMPA, TEXAS

SELLING TWO TOP SONS...



Aster Royal 6th, our herd sire, pictured at 4½ years of age in breeding condition—weight: 1900 lbs. He was the 1947 Amarillo Champion and the two sons we are selling at Amarillo are good!

- One April '49 yearling bull
- One junior bull calf

in the

Panhandle
HEREFORD
FEB. 28
Breeders
SALE
AMARILLO, TEXAS

M. O. CALLIHAM

CONWAY, TEXAS

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CATALOG—50

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Cows of Woodrow and Domestic Mischief breeding. Also horned cows from the Macaul and Strikling herds.

PRINCIPAL HERD SIRE

DOMESTIC MISCHIEF 6th
DOMESTIC WOODROW
WOODROW MISCHIEF 2d

Let us show you their sons and daughters

R. A. HALBERT

SONORA, TEXAS

that he was to gain his cherished prize, Colonel Day returned to Texas that fall and spent the winter buying and gathering another trail herd. On the monetary side of the ledger, things were beginning to come the Colonel's way, and that spring, through his agents, McCord and Lindsey of Coleman, he secured another 7,200 acres to add to his ranch.

The summer of 1878 again found Day with a trail herd in Kansas. He retraced his steps of the previous year, but this time with greater success for that fall he succeeded in winning the hand of Miss Doss. At Sherman, Texas, on January 26, 1879, they were married in the First Presbyterian Church of that city. After the wedding they left for Austin where they visited in the home of Colonel Day's mother. Mabel remained in the Day home while her husband, in the company of his new brother-in-law, Will Doss, went to Coleman County to gather the trail herd for that year. This was an unwelcome separation so soon after being married, but they were looking forward to a later honeymoon in Kansas after the herd had been gotten off.

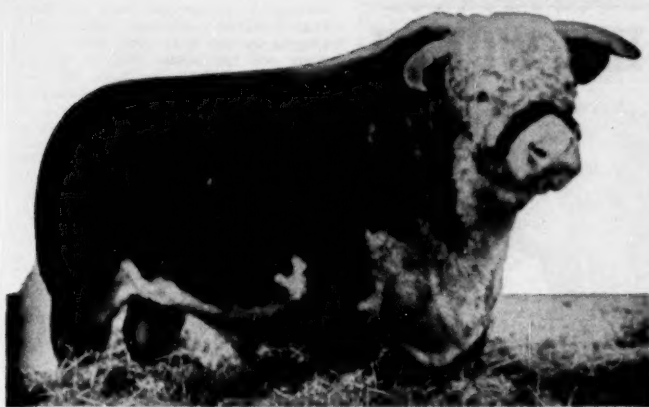
The men arrived at the ranch March 7 and soon started out to buy cattle. Ranchmen had been delayed in rounding up because of the backwardness of spring and the cattle buyers got off to a slow start. By March 28, however, Colonel Day started receiving cattle in the San Saba country. Although Doss was also out on a purchasing mission, buying and gathering 4,500 head of cattle was a slow and tedious task. There were very few large outfits operating in the country and the average purchases were from one to two hundred head. Cattle had first to be found and contracted for, then cowboys had to be brought from the ranch to receive, brand, and then drive them long distances to the concentration point on the Day Ranch. On May 23, Colonel Day wrote that he had 4,000 head gathered on the ranch and he was in San Saba, where he had just contracted 500 more to deliver at Coleman City in time the meet the main herd as it passed that place on May 28.

Before the cattle left the ranch, they were divided into two groups: a steer and a cow herd. J. T. Hoch, the Colonel's favorite trail boss of three years' standing, took the steer herd. "Tobe" (William Walter) Driskill, a nephew, took the cow herd that followed. Will Doss was left in charge of the ranch, and after seeing the herds across the Pecan Bayou headed to Ft. Griffin, Colonel Day went directly to Austin. He and his wife took the cars for Kansas City where they planned to have some time together before the trail outfits arrived.

On June 5, Day was registered at the Dodge House and wrote the following letter to his wife at Kansas City:

I arrived back in Dodge this evening, after being absent five and a half days. I did not remain in Dodge long when I came up, I found Brother Dock and Tony waiting my arrival. We soon got a conveyance and started down the trail to meet my cattle. We met the first herd about sixty miles down. Found the boys all well and getting along very well. Had lost but few cattle. I camped with them one night and went on next morning to meet the other herd, which we did that day, which was about one hundred miles from here. I found all right with them. That was the cow herd, the one that had the cattle that my brothers

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth.



Domino Return E 26. One of our top herd sires.

SEE

Our offerings at
these consignment sales:

- ★ SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 20
- ★ AMARILLO, Feb. 28
- ★ ODESSA, March 10

SEE TOP CATTLE!

We will sell
ONE BULL

DOMINO RETURN 2170

No. 6158224, Calved Jan. 6, 1950.

Panhandle
HEREFORD
FEB. 28
Frederick
SALE
AMARILLO, TEXAS

We will sell
ONE FEMALE

MISS BENNETT A 2nd

No. 6069249, Calved September, 1949.

Domino Return 2170, No. 6158224, Calved January 6, 1950.

Domino Return E. 1616 4779644	Dom. Prince E. 26 2867548	Oshorn Dom. 15
	Bridget 2330843	Miss Baldwin 68
	Mischief Domino 2635593	Domino Return 4
Belle Diamond 6 4651977	Belle Diamond 2611370	Jessamine
		Jr. Prince Dom. B
		Dollie Domino 23
		Beau Diamond 27
		Bell Stanway 7

Miss Bennett A. 2nd No. 6069249, Calved September, 1949.

Baldwin D 35 3548196	Baldwin 39 2534916	Beau Baldwin 31
	Cole, Lascie 42	Myrtle Stanway
	2425182	Cole, Domino 68
		Blanche 9
Bell Bennett 909 4445899	Pr. Dom. Stanway 214 3338452	Prince Stanway 60
	Bell Bennett 816 2742522	Bell Bennet 387
		Pr. Domino Stan. 16
		Bell Bennett 375

AT SAN ANTONIO
FEBRUARY 20

We Will Sell:

- One senior bull calf by our herd sire Domino Return E. 26th.

AT ODESSA
MARCH 10

We Will Sell:

- One Bull—Domino Return E 2109 6158230 (Calved 1-12-50). By Domino Prince E. 26th.
- One Female—May D 3rd 5805757 (Calved 3-1-49). By Domino Prince E. 26th. Bred August 28, 1950, to D. L. Domino 65th 5370746.

*We will be pleased to have you visit
with us and inspect our cattle.*

WINSTON BROS. Snyder, Texas

HIS GET PROVES HIS WORTH



WHR REGALITY 52nd

The sons and daughters of WHR Regality 52nd that are now on the ground are extremely good. THEY are the PROOF that we need to call WHR Regality 52nd a really outstanding sire. His get are top prospects... heads better than average, hind legs better than most. We'll show a sample at Amarillo—see him in our stall.

Panhandle
HEREFORD
FEB. 28
Breeders
SALE
AMARILLO, TEXAS

Visit our stalls and check these entries closely.

Selling at Amarillo

★ One bull by WHR Helmsman 51st and out of a very typey daughter of WHR Star Adventure. He is good all over, perfectly marked, a lot of weight for age but smooth as a baby. Championship blood!

★ One bred heifer by a son of WHR Helmsman 3rd. She is the kind any breeder can profitably use. Charles Franklin of Melrose, New Mexico, also will sell a heifer by same sire and a bull of Falscher TO Breeding.

J. C. AINSWORTH, Sr. **HEREFORD**
CATTLE
MILNESAND, NEW MEXICO

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Long Term

Low Rate

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

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501 Blair Street
ABILENE, TEXAS

Yance Branch Office
515 Wilson Bldg.
DALLAS, TEXAS



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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO, ONT.

wanted. I cut out for Dock and Tony four hundred cows and calves which shaped up the herd very well. I sold them all my cows and calves and started the balance for here. My first herd of 2,500 will be here tomorrow and I will begin to turn over to J. M. Driskill the next day. Will take me about two days to get through with them. By that time the other herd will be here. I have some cattle in the last herd not sold, but don't think it will take me long to sell them, as the market is pretty good. I will send up with Driskill all my young cattle to the Yellowstone and if no bad luck will be back in about two weeks....

On their way home, the Days stopped by Hot Springs, Arkansas, and by September 4 were back in Austin and on their way to the Day Ranch. This was Mrs. Day's first trip to the ranch about which she had heard so much. They left Austin in a new, large, three-seated hack, which the Colonel had bought in St. Louis. In this hack there must have been everything desired in a frontier conveyance, because years later Buffalo Bill Cody bought it and used it in his famous Wild West Show.

Early in the spring of 1879 a four-strand barbed wire fence had been started around the Day Ranch. Cedar posts and wire had been freighted in wagons from Austin and, all year long, a crew of about twenty men had been busy building a fence around the 7,500 acre Red Wire Pasture, so called because the wire was painted red. This was the first fence of any distinction built in Coleman County and possibly in that entire section of the country, because it must be remembered that this was a land of open and free range for many, many miles in all directions. Following the Red Wire Pasture, Day next fenced his Grape Creek pasture.

After a trip of several days across country in the big ranch hack, the Days arrived at the Rock House Headquarters of the Day Ranch. As previously mentioned, this was a two room structure, but from lumber hauled from Austin two wooden rooms had been added on the south. This was used strictly as a headquarters house, because most of the cowboys on the ranch lived in a cow camp that moved wherever their work took them.

No more vivid picture of life on the Day Ranch is at hand than the one described by Mrs. Day in a letter written in September, 1879:

Col. Day is building a fence around his pasture, which when done will contain forty thousand acres of land. It is a beautiful country, rolling prairie, covered with good grass, interspersed with timber, through which are beautiful little streams of running water and cool springs. Just across the Colorado River, which runs along one side of it, are high bluffs, hills and mountains which appear perfectly grand. We have a good stone house with four rooms and a front porch, a smoke house full of hams, breakfast bacon, flour, meal, dried apples, beans, golden and maple syrup by the barrel, splendid pickles, canned corn, tomatoes, grapes, blackberries, strawberries, sugar, coffee and catsup. I believe that is all we have to eat except cheese and maple sugar, which I keep in my room for my own use. Col. shipped his provisions from Austin. We get a nice mutton or goat every once in a while

or a hind quarter of beef. Then the boys bring in a deer occasionally and every evening some quail or a turkey—have plenty of wild game.

Col. hired a man and his wife to keep house for us so I could go with him whenever I want to. He got me a gentle pony, nice saddle, etc. I made me a navy blue riding habit and the way I fly over these prairies—it would do you good to see me. When I get tired of riding horse back he takes the buggy or rather the little spring wagon. You see he starts early in the morning and does not get back until nearly dark. I have to go with him or be very lonely at home with Mrs. Thompson, the housekeeper. He has twenty men at work on the fence and it keeps him busy bossing them. The fence will be done the second week in November. Col. will then buy up his cattle to fill it and then he will go to Austin. He will return in the spring to get off his herd to Kansas. I will come with him again if he will let me. I have but one neighbor, Mrs. Gatlin, who lives seven miles from me. She spent the day with me day before yesterday. She is a splendid woman; has lived here but two years. I wish you could see her house. It is made of poles stuck straight up and down and covered with boards. That is a paradise compared to the other houses in this country, most of which are dug out. All these people who live here are good hearted, but wholly uneducated. Col. got me a guitar to bring with me instead of a piano and they call it a music box and think it very large. What would they think, could they see a piano?

There are a few panthers, plenty of snakes, centipedes, tarantulas, wolves, prairie dogs, and polecats out here, so, you see, if I get up a music class out here they will have to be my pupils. Col. and I are going to Coleman City tomorrow, which is twenty-five miles north of the ranch, so I stayed home today to write my letters. Here comes a wagon. Who can it be? Well, what do you think! Old Mr. Creswell, the only man for forty miles who has a garden and he has a good one, has brought over twenty-five watermelons, a sack of string beans, and some nice fresh tomatoes, with his compliments to the "Old Boss" and his boys. Ha, Ha, he forgot me, but that is all O. K. I'll just quit my letter a moment and try one of those melons all the same. I'll have to send those melons to the boys. They camp where they are at work, as it is so far to come home. It is eleven miles from the house to the far side of the pasture.

Do you wonder I weigh one hundred forty five pounds? I wish you were here with me. I'll venture you'd never complain again. What do you say, Myrt? Come out and ranch it a while. I'd dance on my head to see you coming. Come to Ft. Worth on the cars, then stage to Brownwood, and I'll meet you there with our "traveling she-bang." Col. got it in St. Louis. It is nice, cost \$375.00, has three seats in it. They can be let down and a bed fixed in it like a sleeping car. We can cook and eat in it, if the weather is raining. Can't you come? Tell Annie I'll be settled next summer, if I don't go to Colorado, and will then have my piano

and shall expect her then if she is not married.

Let me hear from you, if you will allow me to still be your friend, and I'll promise to do better in the future. Address me at Trap Post Office (officially recorded as RICH COFFEY, TEXAS, in Postmaster General's office, Washington, D. C.), Coleman County, Texas.

That winter the Days returned to Austin, where they remained for the winter months, but on the morning of February 16, 1880, they were again opening the gate to the big pasture. As they drove through the gate they were met by Hill Young, a cowboy on the ranch, who appeared quite ill with a bad cold. Colonel Day urged him to leave the camp and come to the house until he felt better. Early the next morning he came in and asked whether he could lie down a while. The Colonel gave him a strong toddy and put him to bed. He sent for the only physician in the neighborhood, Dr. D. B. Currie, of Paint Rock, Texas. When the doctor arrived he pronounced the case as pneumonia.

Colonel Day was compelled to go to Ft. Concho on business, but left the sick man in the hands of Mrs. Day, the doctor, and several of the cowboys. Upon returning a few days later, he found that Hill Young had died and had been buried. The boys had made a coffin which Mrs. Day had covered with some dark material. Young was an Odd Fellow and the lodge at Coleman had helped lay his body at rest in the Coleman Cemetery. Colonel Day was later buried beside this young man.

The details of how the Days busied themselves the spring of 1880 are not

Look over our offerings at these sales...they're tops!

Panhandle
HEREFORD
FEB. 28
Breeders
SALE
AMARILLO, TEXAS

We WILL SELL

- ONE Junior bull calf.
- ONE Junior yearling heifer.

Both by Blanchard Return 30th, sire of champion bulls pictured below.

At Pampa

FEBRUARY 6th

WE WILL SELL three bulls and one female, all by Blanchard Return 30th.

At Perryton

FEBRUARY 13th

WE WILL SELL three bulls and one female. The bulls are by a son of Blanchard Return 30th and the heifer by the "30th."

J. P. CALLIHAM * Conway, Texas



Our grand champion carload of bulls at Amarillo, 1950. All sired by our herd sire, Blanchard Return 30th.

known. Day and his brother-in-law, J. L. Driskill, signed a note, dated March 1, for \$10,000 on the Armour Brothers Banking Company of Kansas City, and it is presumed that they drew on this company for the cattle they purchased that spring, which were to be added to those already on the ranch, in making up the trail herd for that year's drive. All mail directed to the ranch was received at Rich Coffey Post Office, located in the Trap Store. This store was on the ranch at the Trap Crossing on the Colorado River. On the Concho County side of the crossing was a store called the Trigger. When these two stores came into existence is not known, but the Trap Crossing is an old landmark known to many an early day trail outfit. Only a few hundred yards from where the Trap Store stood is an old "Boot Hill Cemetery," located on a hill overlooking the Colorado River, where cowboys of the early Seventies were laid to rest. The crumbling old grave markers reveal that the average age of those resting beneath them was nineteen. No doubt the whiskey to be had at the Trap Store plus the normal hazards of the trail accounted for the need of a cemetery there. No one rests there who died of old age. The river at flood stages certainly has claimed its toll of cowboys since the first cattle crossed there.

The next report of Colonel Day is on July 7, 1880. This comes through a letter written by Mrs. Day, who was stopping at the St. James Hotel in Kansas City. He was in the Black Hills of South Dakota looking over J. S. Driskill's ranch and considering the possibilities of buying a ranch near Deadwood. An interest-

ing passage from Mrs. Day's letter is as follows: "They celebrated the Fourth on the third in Kansas City. Grant and party were there. I saw them all and a more ordinary set of people I never saw. Fireworks beat I've seen."

The Colonel did not like the Dakota country and returned to meet his trail herd, and on July 30, he was registered at the Dodge House. When the herd arrived, his brother Tony, who ranches 150 miles north of Dodge City, helped him work the cattle into classes suitable to meet the various demands of the market. A Colonel Grimes bought the cow herd, the steers were disposed of to other buyers, and W. L. Nichols bought the lame and cripples, paying five dollars a round for twenty-one head. The Armour note was stamped paid on August 18, and Colonel and Mrs. Day were off to Manitou, Colorado, for a much needed vacation.

Vacations were not of long duration for an operator like Day. He had already contracted to deliver another herd of Texas cattle in November to a point somewhere between Camp Supply, Indian Territory, and Dodge City. Consequently, on September 2, he was back at the Day Ranch making plans to assemble a second trail herd. He wrote to Mrs. Day as follows:

When I arrived at the ranch I found all the boys well, cats, dogs, etc. in good condition. Grass in pasture fine and cattle doing well. Have bought no cattle yet, but think I will be able to get the herd up in about twenty five days. Hock and the trail outfit have not gotten in yet, but look for them soon.

On October 5 he had the five and eight dollar yearlings and two year olds, bought in Coleman and Concho Counties, headed north towards Camp Supply. After seeing the herd off, he swung by Austin to see Mrs. Day who was then expecting a blessed event the latter part of December. After riding the train to Dodge, he took the stage south to Camp Supply. At that place, on November 23, he wrote Mrs. Day from the store of Lee and Reynolds as follows:

I have had a great deal of trouble delivering the cattle, but got through today, although have to drive part of the herd twenty-five miles farther towards Dodge. Can do that in two days. It is fifteen degrees below zero and snow about ten inches on the ground, so you may know how it is to camp out. Have lost a few cattle during the snow, though not many. They all say there has not been such a snow storm in ten years. I will have to settle with the boys and then will start home.

Mrs. Day had evidently given him a list of things the baby would need, because he made a stop in Kansas City where he bought a long list of baby clothes and blankets. From Kansas City he made a hurried swing by the Day Ranch and on to Austin where he arrived to be present at the birth of a daughter, Willie Mabel, on December 19, 1880.

While Colonel Day was sweating it out, just before Willie was born, he was relieved to hear from John Doss, at the Day Ranch, as follows:

After regards to all, would say I arrived home all O. K. Found things all right. Jim got home from Brownwood, got 46 bu. of corn, paid seventy-five



Snapshot of Bob Domino 71, senior bull calf selling in Amarillo

Also consigned by W. D. Collier is Bob Domino 73. Both of these calves were sired by a half brother to our 1950 Amarillo Tri-State Fair Grand Champion Bull, Bob Domino 51.

Consigned by Gerald Collier is B Domino 7, half brother to the "51," and Bob Domino 79 sired by Bobby Domino 17, son of the \$10,000 JA Ranch herd sire.

W. D. COLLIER

GERALD COLLIER

Ralls, Texas

BALDWIN ASTER 28th

Champion Son of Beau Baldwin R. 14th



AT AMARILLO, FEB. 28th

We will sell four $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ brothers to Baldwin Aster 28th. These are real prospects. Remember we have had the Champion and high-selling bull the past four years at the good Show and Sale. Be sure to see these bulls.

ALFRED MEEKS & SONS

DALHART, TEXAS

cents per bu. I will have Henry Eubank to send him back as soon as he can. There will be some thirteen or fourteen hundred of the I. C. cattle in this evening.

Captain Doakes took his mares and jack out of pasture this A. M., said for you to make out his account. He was one short. I think he took out nineteen head. His address is Paint Rock. Mr. Andrews says tell you he took your advice as how to approach the Captain in a trade, so he went for him Red Hot and talked fast and sold his jack to the Captain.

Jim House, at the Trigger, got robbed. Two men came to the store about dark. House was at supper. They went up to his house and called for him, said they wanted to buy corn. Jim went down and traded them some \$2.50 worth. He suspicioned them and slipped \$55.00 down his pants. One of them pulled down a six shooter on Jim and told him to hold up his hands; Jim's pistol caught in his pocket. They took his pistol and he gave up his money, some \$12.00. Jim told them to leave some change in the drawer; they left \$1.50. Told Jim to take a seat by the stove while they looked over the store. Each took one pair boots, fine hat, shirt and underclothing, and ten boxes of sardines, dressed in the store and left their old ones. Said they could not live at home and that was the way they made their living. They talked some time and was going to tie Jim, but Jim promised not to leave the store. They locked him in and told Jim they would leave his key and pistol up on the hill. They asked Jim for his gun. Jim told him to take it. They took a box of cartridges, remarking they might have occasion to do some shooting tomorrow.

Ridge Goodman has just arrived, says the I. C. cattle will be here at Davidson's pens tonight. Hetler (the fence builder) has not returned from Brownwood.

Incidentally, Jim House (Howze), connected with the Trigger story, later became the sheriff of Concho County.

About three weeks later John Doas sent Colonel Day another report from the Day Ranch:

After my regards would say the trail outfit got in this evening, except Tolbert, Will Doas and Wilkerson, who stopped off at Ft. Griffin and Coleman. The horses all look bad. They say they lost fourteen head on the way back. Harry is going to Austin and can give you full particulars. Johnnie Glenn is going back up the trail 75 miles from here to look for six horses they lost. We are having cold weather with four inches of snow on the ground. Stock looks bad with some few dieing. We will have to feed the horses that came back, as they would not get through the winter. The O.O.Z. stock looks bad and we occasionally find a dead calf.

The fence is all in good fix. J. T. Hoch is looking after the north string and I the south string, when it is so I can get out.

Today is the first day that any work has been done by Hetler's fence building crew since Monday week on account of weather. Last Saturday they cut posts up on Grape Creek. He is putting posts around the Hogue Farm and making a fence.



Ranch located 1 1/4 miles south of Hedley, Texas

HOME OF ASTER ROYAL 34th, No. 5145553

1948 CHAMPION BULL AMARILLO SHOW AND SALE

Panhandle
HEREFORD
FEB. 28
Breeders
SALE
AMARILLO, TEXAS

Consigning

One Summer Yearling Bull and one Junior Bull Calf by Aster Royal 34th to the Panhandle Hereford Breeders Association Blue Ribbon Sale Feb. 28th. Be sure to inspect these bulls and note the depth and thickness of body . . . and especially the straight legs.

At the show see our three Larry Domino bulls selected at Bridwell Hereford Ranch or see them at the ranch any other time.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THE RANCH

James Potts, herdsman, will be delighted to show the cattle.

TOMIE M. POTTS

MEMPHIS, TEXAS

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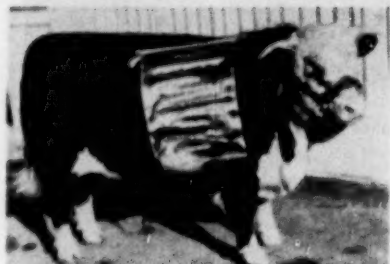
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Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth.

Selling 3 Head



DA Prince Larry 2nd, Champion bull, 1930 Amarillo Show. He is by WHR Royal Duke 41st, sire of Duke's Prince Larry, the \$18,100 bull selling in the Texas-Oklahoma Sale. Buy his service at Amarillo, February 28th.

Panhandle HEREFORD Breeders SALE FEB. 28 AMARILLO, TEXAS

• ONE son of Doctor Domino—a serviceable age, thick-fleshed yellow son of this outstanding bull—the last son to be sold at auction.

• TWO females—one by Doctor Domino and sells bred to DA Prince Larry 2nd (pictured). And ONE daughter of CN Royal Topmate 3rd. Be sure to look over this offering.

Selling at Top O' Texas, Pampa, Feb. 6

We will offer one bull of serviceable age and one open heifer. Both are sired by CN Royal Topmate 3rd and are out of dams by Dr. Domino.

HESS RANCH McLean, Texas

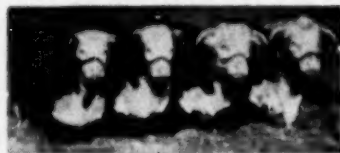
J. L. Hess

"Modern Cattle With Weight"

F. Jake Hess

MEET US IN AMARILLO

THE
FAT
STOCK
SHOW



Feb.
26
March
2

Typical productions from our herd

The Great Event of the High Plains

We will offer a group of three bulls in the sale that are husky, rugged senior calves by Sir Mischief and Colonel Mischief and from three of our greatest matrons, a Blanche, a Lilac and a Pretty Lady.

J. F. ROSS & SONS

GOODLETT

TEXAS

A CATTLE BANK

Always ready to make sound livestock and ranch loans to dependable cattlemen.

THE

VICTORIA NATIONAL BANK

VICTORIA, TEXAS

Ranch and Stock Farm Loans

in WEST TEXAS, NEW MEXICO & OKLAHOMA

Annual interest as low as 4%—15 to 25 years

Liberal Pay-off Privileges

Refinance while interest is so low

Southern States Loan Company

CHAS. M. MOLT, Pres.

Amarillo, Texas

I wish you would come up. I think it would be to your interest.

In the same mail came a letter postmarked at Paint Rock from Ridge Goodman, a cow buyer who frequently purchased cattle for Day on a commission basis. Goodman informed him that he was looking around to see what one's and two's could be put up for that spring, but that grade was very scarce and hard to get and it was quite likely that it would take several months of buying a few here and a few there to get a herd together. He further remarked that the I. C. outfit had gone to the head of the San Saba to winter and that most of the cattle in the country had drifted south and were with the I. C. outfit.

When little Willie Mabel Day was one month old the Days were making plans to leave Austin as soon as the mother and baby were able to travel. One of the grandmothers, Mrs. F. P. Doss, on January 17, revealed their plans in the following letter:

Mabel married Col. W. H. Day, a citizen of Austin for the past 20 years. He is a stockman and has a pasture of 47,000 acres fenced with wire and has 10,000 head of cattle on it. We are going to move out there next week as he thinks it best to be out there. He drives every summer. The ranch is in Coleman County twenty-five miles from Coleman City.

Will Doss brought the "traveling shebang" down to Austin and moved Mrs. Day, little Willie, and Mrs. Doss to the ranch. Colonel Day sent word to Goodman to contract the I. C. yearlings and two year olds and to buy any others he could find. On February 4, Day was on his way to Kansas City to borrow money with which to finance the proposed drive and to feel out the market. He had very little cash on hand as he had been using every available dollar to make down payments on lands that were being added to his ranch. His lawyer, W. T. Simms, and McCord and Lindsey, of Coleman, as well as W. Von Rosenberg and Lawrence and Edwards, his Austin land agents, were all buying whatever land that came on the market in the Day Ranch area. W. T. Simms had Colonel Day's power of attorney for the purpose of acting for him in land purchases and that spring he acquired many thousands of acres for his client at from fifty cents to a dollar an acre.

On April 1 Colonel Day and his boys had rounded up the Grape Creek Pasture and for several days had been branding and working cattle on the relatively level, open country immediately in front of the Rock House. After a long, hard day on horseback, he found no difficulty in going to sleep that night. In the middle of the night he suddenly awoke and immediately realized that there was something wrong with the herd that had been bedded for the night not far from the house. He hurriedly pulled on his clothes and ran to the yard gate where he jumped on a night horse left saddled there for such emergencies. It was now apparent that something had stampeded the herd and he pushed his horse to full speed to rush to the aid of the few cowboys standing their tour of the night watch. Somewhere in the darkness the Colonel's horse stepped into a prairie dog hole and wildly spilled himself and rider. The horn of the saddle hit Day squarely in the stomach, severely injuring him internally.

After a few days he felt some better

HG 'Mixer Gwen' 'Arrived' at Denver

... his son, pictured, at eight-and-a-half months of age, brought \$10,100 in the 1951 National Western sale, the highest selling 1950 calf in the entire Denver sale.



LF PROUD MIXER 19th

We are proud that Peterson Bros., outstanding Hereford breeders of Ogden, Utah, chose this calf for future use in their herd. And we also thank J. F. Miller, Hayden, Colo.; Clyde Buffington, Gunnison, Colo.; William F. Ross, Steamboat Springs, Colo.; A. M. Barbour, Barwood Farms, Tulsa, Okla.; Arlie McClard, Farmington, Mo., and other good Hereford breeders who bid on this good son of HG Mixer Gwen.

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We offer 17 "Mixer" bull calves, the majority are three-quarters, or better, brothers of this \$10,100 calf. Come see them.

CALVED MAY 1, 1950

HG Mixer Gwen 59th 5177494	WHN Proud Mixer 21st 3731225	WHN Princeps Mixer WHN Emily 3d
	Mariella 29th 3745114	Dean Gwen 50th
		Mariella 22d
LF Miss Battle 4787504	Battle Mischief 11th 3443303	Battle Mischief 7th
	Miss Tarkio Dom. 33d 3432254	Real Princeps 3d
		WHN Sufficiency 22d
		Lady Domino 19th

Sons and daughters of HG Mixer Gwen will sell
in these coming sales:

MISSOURI STATE SALE, Sedalia, Feb. 12
3 daughters

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SALE, Feb. 20
1 son, 1 daughter

ROUND UP, Kansas City, Feb. 26-27
2 sons



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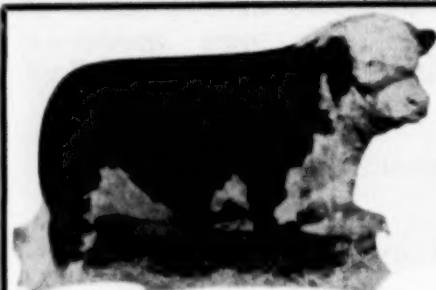
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(Pictured)
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and was up and around. For the next several weeks he suffered from his stomach, but not thinking it of much consequence, he deferred seeking medical aid until the symptoms of his case assumed a grave aspect. When Dr. D. B. Currie, a local physician, told him his case was dangerous, he requested that Dr. James Johnson, who had been his physician when he lived in Denison, be called in counsel. When Dr. Johnson arrived, he found that the stomach injury had resulted in gangrene and human skill could not save the patient. On the afternoon of his death the Colonel expressed no desire to live for himself, but he said he would like to live a few years longer to place his business in a secure position for his wife and infant child. Before his death he told his wife the details of his business and instructed her to take over.

At eight o'clock in the evening on June 14, 1881, a Cattle King of Texas died as the results of injuries received in line of duty.

Following the death of her husband, Mrs. Mabel Day took personal charge of the Day Ranch and assumed the responsibility of paying off the \$117,000 claims and debts against the estate. At a time when women were unwelcome in the business world, she developed into the most outstanding business woman of her period in Texas. She refinanced her business by organizing a \$200,000 Kentucky corporation known as the Day Cattle Ranch Company, in which she retained the controlling stock and management. In 1885 she was running 9,000 cattle on the Day Ranch. She lost over a hundred miles of fence in the fence cutting war of 1883. Although heavily in debt, she survived when Cattle Kings went broke all around her. In 1889, when she married Captain Joseph C. Lea, "The Father of Roswell," she was mentioned by the press of Texas, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico as "The Cattle Queen of Texas." In New Mexico, she started what is now New Mexico Military Institute in her Roswell home. She wound up her life by colonizing over five hundred families on the Day Ranch in Coleman County, Texas.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Daughters of the American Revolution Film (Washington, D. C.).
- ²John Henry Brown, Encyclopedia of the New West (Marshall, Texas, 1881), p. 595.
- ³Ibid.; Dudley R. Dobie, A Brief History of Hays County (San Marcos, Texas, 1945), 30-31.
- ⁴J. H. Brown, Encyclopedia of the New West, 595.
- ⁵Ibid.
- ⁶Ibid.
- ⁷Ibid.
- ⁸D. G. Wooten, A Comprehensive History of Texas (Dallas, 1899).
- ⁹Dudley R. Dobie, A Brief History of Hays County, 37.
- ¹⁰John Henry Brown, Encyclopedia of the New West, 595.
- ¹¹Ibid.
- ¹²W. H. Day Letters, In personal possession of James T. Padgett, Coleman, Texas.
- ¹³John Henry Brown, Encyclopedia of the New West, 595.
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵Ibid.
- ¹⁶Ibid.
- ¹⁷Abstracts of All Original Texas Land Titles, Fort Bend and Brazoria County School Land Surveys 224, 225, 226. Abstract Nos. 50, 13 and 14. GRANTOR—respective commissioners court to W. H. Day.
- ¹⁸W. G. Gay, Into the Setting Sun: A History of Coleman County (Santa Anna, Texas) 34.
- ¹⁹Interview with Lem E. Crowell, Lander, Texas, 1947. (Crowell came to Day Ranch in 1876).
- ²⁰W. H. Day Letters.
- ²¹Gay, Into the Setting Sun: A History of Coleman County, 57.
- ²²Captain J. C. Lea Letters, March 9, 1891, and others undated. In personal possession of James T. Padgett, Coleman, Texas.

Thoroughbred Stallions At Stud

BLUE GAY

Blue Gay Bay Coat 1947	Blue Larkspur Time (1935)	Black Servant Bluesom Time "Sir Galahad" had Srd. Gay Agnes	(Bl. Toney "Padula" "No. Star III" "Vail" "Teddy" Pl. Liege J. Gaffney "Ag. Sard" by Sard'apale
------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--	---

*Imported Family No. 18

BLUE GAY has not started due to knee injury, but he worked sensationally before he was thrown out of training.

BLUE LARKSPUR is the sire of stakes winners Sky Larking, Best Seller, Ocean Blue, Myrtlewood, Blue Swords, Blue Delight, Blue Wings, Elpis, Revoked, Say Blue, Lark Day, Blue Grass, Bee Ann Mac, Boxhorn, Boyss, But Why Not, Alablu, Three Rings, etc. Sire of the dams of stakes winners Twilight Tear, By Jimmy, Be Faithful, Cosmic Bomb, Green Boize, Sweepble, Page Boots, Piet, Parliament, Unbridled, No Strings, Fleet Rings, Whirl Flower, Solomon, etc.

GALAGAY did not race, and is the dam of stakes winners Valdina Gaylad, Nordic Rose, Gallois, and Ennobled, etc.

GAY AGNES did not race and is also dam of Dark Amber, Brave Agnes, Grand Knight, Shipmadilly, To Town and Gay Flores.

*AGNES SARD, by Sardanapale, is also dam of the winners Peanuts (18 wins and \$96,915, including Brooklyn, Empire City, twice, Edgemere, twice, Bowie, Huron, Champlain, Saranac, Knickerbocker Handicaps, etc., and sire of Top Row, etc.), Smart Agnes, Foxy Agnes (also dam of the stake winner Alfoxie, etc.), Bay Agnes (also producer) and Maroussia and the producers Agnes Star (dam of the stake winner Mower, etc.; grandam of the stake winner Farmerette, etc.; third dam of the stake winner Miss Mammy, etc.) and Bel Agnes, dam of Good as Gold (winner Aberdeen, Pimlico Nursery, Homebred Stakes, etc., and producer), Judy O'Grady (winner, also second in Matron, Selma Stakes, Jockey Club Gold Cup, etc., and dam of Snow Goose, winner Saratoga Cup, Beldame, Ladies Handicaps, etc.; Westminster, winner Narragansett Special, Double Event Handicap, etc.; grandam of Green Boize, winner National Stallion Stakes, Jasmine Stakes, etc.), St. Agnes (grandam of Alab's Day, winner Marguerite Stakes, Pollyanna Stakes, etc.), etc.

BOB'S PICK

Bob's Pick Brown Horse 1948	Eight Thirty Time (1939)	Pilate Dinner Time Pomper Black Maria	(Friar Rock "Herodias" High Time Seaplane "Sun Briar" Claspata Bl. Toney "Bird Loose" by Sard'apale
---	-----------------------------------	--	---

*Imported Family No. 14

At 2, 3 and 4, Bob's Pick started 43 times and was unplaced only 9 times against the best horses.

By EIGHT THIRTY, winner of 16 races and \$155,475. Unplaced only 3 times (including a disqualification) from 27 starts. Sire of stakes winners Colony Bay, Condiment, Task, Outothe-blue, Slumber Song, First Nighter, Watermill, Isa Mermaid, Dinner Gong, La Jolla, Rare Perfume, Yes You, Here's Hoping, Reveille, First Nighter, Sunday Evening, Bolero, Lights Up, Easy Reach, etc.

BLACK QUEEN, foaled 1930, won at two, also second in Laurel Stakes, Ladies Handicap, fourth in Wilson Stakes, Dam of Perdita, Adaptable, Tribal Ruler, Clincher, and Black Polly. Black Polly is dam of Polynesian. Taj Bibi is dam of Papa Redbird.

BLACK MARIA won 18 races and \$110,350, including Kentucky Oaks, Illinois Oaks, Champion Filly Stakes, Saratoga Sales, Whitney Stakes, Metropolitan, Ladies', twice, Twin City, Edgemere, Aqueduct, twice, Continental, October Handicaps. Her only foal was Black Queen (above).

BOB'S PICK combines blood of Eight Thirty, leading money winner sire 1948, 1949 and 1950, and Black Queen, one of America's great mares. Black Queen's offspring have produced Polynesian, Papa Redbird, etc.

CONTEST

Contest	"Sir Galahad" had III	"Teddy" "Pinky" Lodge	Ajax Bondens Spearman Concertina Blandford Prin's Dtr. Hurry On Picture
---------	--------------------------	-----------------------------	--

CONTEST, a big powerful son of "Sir Galahad III, entered the stud for the first time in 1950. A winner at 3, 4, and 5, Contest was also a stakes winner, beating Faultless and others in the Edward Burke Handicap in 1:43 2/5 for 1 1/16 miles.

Contest is a son of "Sir Galahad III and the "Bahram mare "Skeet. ("Naar is out of a "Bahram mare). "Skeet is sister to the winner Hasty Shot, is half-sister to the 2,000 Guineas winner Court Martial, and three other stakes winners: Fulham, At Once, and Vay In. "Skeet is out of the Leicestershire Oaks and Haverhill Stakes winner Instantaneous, by Hurry On.

The next dam, by Gainsborough, is the winner Picture, dam of three stakes winners including "Scenery II, Flash Bye, and "Sculpture. Picture is half-sister to the English Oaks winner Penny-comequick, dam of three stakes winners, grand-dam of the Kentucky Derby winner Pensive, sire of Ponder.

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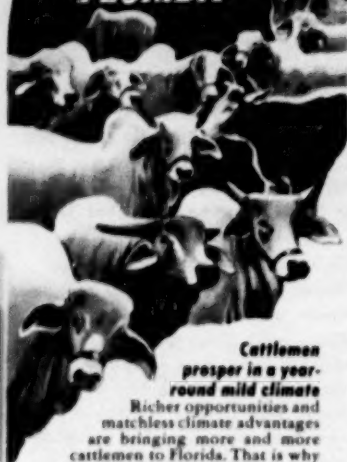
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Phoenix 1st in '51 Starts Off Show Year

By RICHARD SCHAUM

THE first week in January marked the coming-of-age of the annual Phoenix Stock Show. Beef cattle in all four major breeds trekked into Arizona's state fair grounds from 14 states, with entries from as far away as Iowa and Illinois. In the parking lots, license plates from over 40 states, Alaska, Canada and Mexico were noted. Many cattlemen stopped over for the show on their way to the American National Livestock Association convention in San Francisco.

While Arizona breeders did quite well in the judging, many of the top honors and high premium moneys went to out-of-state exhibitors. In the breed sales a large number of the best animals went to Arizona commercial herds which augers well for the future quality of beef produced in this calf crop state. All previous sale records were broken in the Hereford sale, which was a feature of the show, when Dee Winterton of Kamus, Utah, paid 75c per pound for five Hereford feeder steers consigned by Horace L. Bounds of Santa Rita, New Mexico. These spring calves had previously won the pen-of-five feeder steer class. Fourteen year-old Winterton planned to use them as fat-steer prospects in the Junior divisions at various shows next year. Several other bidders had the same idea in mind.

Dave Carter of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, judged the purebred Hereford classes, with H. A. McDougal, Collinsville, California, picking the pen classes. There were 37 Hereford herds from 10 western states represented.

Champion Hereford bull was WHR Star Picture 6th, an October, 1948, son of WHR Portrait and out of a WHR dam. Bob Lazear of Wyoming Hereford Ranch is reported to have turned down \$100,000 for this great bull. Reserve Champion honors went to a May, 1949, son of MW Larry Domino 37, MW Prince Larry 62, owned and shown by Milky Way Hereford Ranch of Phoenix. In addition, Milky Way also won the get-of-sire class on the get of Larry Domino 37. Turner Ranch of Sulphur, Oklahoma, placed second on the get of TR Zato. Third went to Wyoming Hereford Ranch on the get of WHR Tommy Helmsman. In addition to many other classes Milky Way also won the best-five-head award and showed a daughter of MW Larry Domino 37, MW Princess Larry 70, to the champion Hereford female of the show. Turner Ranch won reserve female ribbons and trophies with TR Zato Heiress 45, a September, 1949, heifer.

Long Meadow Ranch of Prescott, Arizona, took top honors in the pen classes, winning both the champion pen of three bulls and the champion pen of heifers. The latter were sold to the Cornelius Livestock Company of Coleville, California, after some spirited bidding, for an astonishing \$6,000 (\$2,000 per head). This is a record selling price for a pen of three heifers in Arizona sales. Long Meadow's winning pen of three bulls went to Gunnar Thude, Tempe, Arizona, for \$1,435 each, which topped last year's

record price by nearly \$200. Reserve pen of bulls was shown by Harold Chapman, Springerville, Arizona, with Wayne T. McKinnon of Meeker, Colorado, showing reserve pen of three heifers. This year's Phoenix show had two classes for feeder steers, one for pens of five and the other for pens of twenty. Horace L. Bounds of Santa Rita, New Mexico, won first over the fifteen other entries with his record selling pen of five spring calves, with second going to the Eureka Ranch, Bonita, Arizona, one of the oldest commercial outfits in the state. The Greene Cattle Company, also an old-time Sonora, Arizona, cattle ranch, the RO and OR, won the carload class with 20 head from their Patagonia spread. These calves sold later for \$42.75 in the pen class sales.

Top selling bull of the sale was a Lazy RP consignment, RP Proud Princeps, for which the Cornelius Livestock Company paid \$2,700. Pete Graves, showman for Milky Way, sold his own Larry G Domino to IV Bar Ranch of Bisbee, Arizona, for \$2,150, with Milky Way getting the same price for Larry Mixer 41 from the Goemmer Bros. of Laveta, Colorado. In all there were 18 Hereford heifers sold for \$19,090 for an average of \$1,060. Twenty-five single bull consignments went for a total of \$23,845, the average being \$954, with 64 pen bulls bringing \$39,600 for an average \$618. The feeder steers that had shown in the pen classes brought an average of \$42.40 for 185 head. Hereford officials were well pleased with both the show and sale, several pointing out that Phoenix had succeeded in just a few years in building up one of the country's top-notch shows and sales. The competition was rugged and promises to become even greater next year.

For the first time there was a Brahman division in the Phoenix Stock Show, pointing up the growing interest in the deep Southwest for this new breed. S. Paul Cornelius, Coleville, California, was the judge. He passed out the top honors over ten other exhibitors to Louisiana State University in both the bull and female championship classes. LSU had entries in every class. In their Brahman entries they had Bano Manso of LSU 6th as grand champion Brahman bull. Another Louisiana entry, Delaco Manso Jr. 70th, owned and shown by the HT Stock Farms of Natchitoches, was placed as reserve. LSU completed their grand sweep with Miss Dan 4th as tops in the female division. This heifer had won many awards and ribbons in Texas and Louisiana shows last year. The HT Stock Farm again had reserve in Lady Aristocrat Manso. There were 38 Brahman entries in the show and officials of the ABBA were encouraged to begin working at once to make their end of the show bigger and better next year.

Just as they did last year in 1950 with the same animal, Aldie Mainliner, Mathers Brothers of Mason City, Ill., took the bull championship in the Shorthorn division. Wilbur Spring & Son of Belgrade, Montana, had the reserve champion bull, Edwin Douglas Leader. Mathers

Champions at Phoenix Livestock Show

1. Bano Manso of LSU, champion Brahman bull, owned by Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

2. WRR Star Picture 6th, champion Hereford bull, owned by Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo.

3. Miss Dan 4th of LSU, champion Brahman female, owned by Louisiana State University.

4. TR Zato Heireas 45th, reserve champion Hereford female, owned by Turner Ranch, Sulphur, Okla.

5. Barbara 6th, champion Aberdeen-Angus female, owned by Essar Ranch, San Antonio, Texas.

6. MW Princess Larry 70th, champion Hereford female, owned by Milky Way Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz.

7. Aldie Mainliner, champion Shorthorn bull, owned by Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill.

8. Champion pen of five steers, owned by Mrs. Horace Bounds, Santa Rita, N. M. They sold for 75¢ per pound to Dee Winterton, Kamus, Utah, 4-H Club boy, who showed the grand champion steer. He plans to feed them for 1952 competition.



Brothers won both champion and reserve honors in the female division with top going to their Leveledale Crocus, a March 1949 heifer, and reserve to Drynie Broadhooks, a December 1948 heifer. Tony Fellhauer, livestock specialist from the University of Wyoming, was the judge in the Shorthorn division.

In the Aberdeen-Angus division the grand champion bull was owned and shown by the Hacienda de Los Reyes, Selma, California. Tex Spitzer, the judge, from Pleasant Plains, Illinois, selected Haciendamer, a senior yearling, to top the bull classes. Reserve grand champion bull was Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ryan's Oxbow Eileenmere, from Anderson, California. Palomar Angus Ranch of Pala, California, had junior champion bull in Prince of Palomar, with still another California breeder, Ferndale Ranch, Santa Paula, having junior reserve. Palomar also had the best pen of five bulls. Essar Ranch of San Antonio won the three bull get-of-sire class. Essar also had the Aberdeen-Angus grand champion female of the show, Barbara 6th. McCormick Ranch of Scottsdale, Arizona, had the reserve with Miss Burgess of Don Head. Essar Ranch also won the pair of calves class with John M. Sheets of Mokueta, Iowa, winning the produce of dam award.

In the Angus sale in which there were 32 consignments, top price was the \$925 paid by A. J. Fillmore, Mesa, Arizona, for a Waugaman Ranch two year old heifer. Total Angus sales amounted to \$21,325.

For the first year the Phoenix show had a substantial junior division. 4H and FFA judging contests were conducted, with almost all Arizona counties represented. In the fat steer championships, Dee Winterton, Kamus, Utah, beat off the Arizona youngsters with his prime 1125-pound Hereford steer, which later sold for 56¢ per pound to the Cudahy Packing Co. A calf scramble proved to be one of the most entertaining features of the show. Nineteen-year-old George Hawkins of Phoenix won the all-expense-paid trip to the Fort Worth show, which was the prize offered by Ray Cowden to the boy with the highest number of

points in the exhibitor and judging contests.

Production Credit Associations Make Progress

MOST Texas farmers and ranchers had a very prosperous year in 1950, according to Virgil P. Lee, president of the Production Credit Corporation of Houston, which supervises production credit associations making crop and livestock production loans all over the state. The exceptions are in the Panhandle, where there was a short wheat crop, and in the Corpus Christi and Northeast Texas areas, where the cotton crop was almost a complete failure.

Lee says the loan figures for the 36 production credit associations reflect the higher cost of production as well as the higher returns from the sale of livestock and crops in 1950. Total loans made during the year were \$137,207,000 in 1950, as compared with \$118,995,000 in 1949, an increase of 15.30 per cent. The number of loans made was 11.53 per cent higher than in 1949.

Likewise, cash collections were well ahead of 1949. Liquidation was especially good from cattle, sheep, wool, rice and from cotton where a good crop was made. Total cash collected by the 36 associations was \$106,286,000, as compared with \$97,700,000 in 1949, an 8.69 per cent increase. Naturally, carryovers were heaviest in Northeast Texas, the Corpus Christi country, and the Panhandle, where crops were short from too little or too much rain.

The production credit associations in Texas have just wound up their first year operating wholly on their own without benefit of any government capital, which was all paid back at the end of 1949. Lee states that the associations have had a very successful year, having increased their capital stock from \$9,274,505 to \$10,077,470 and their surplus and reserve funds from \$6,003,228 to \$6,907,084.

Of the 36 headquarters offices and 90 field offices of the production credit associations in Texas, 21 of the buildings are now owned by the associations, seven having been constructed during 1950. Five more are now under construction.

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- N M Real Domino 26th
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- N M Real Domino 36th

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Texas Polled Hereford News

By HENRY FUSSELL, Secretary
Texas Polled Hereford Association

THERE will be a separate Polled Hereford classification in the San Antonio Live Stock Exposition, to be held at San Antonio, February 16th through the 25th. There will be a premium fund for Polled Herefords of \$1,000 and Polled Hereford breeders everywhere are cordially invited to exhibit their show cattle at San Antonio.

V. O. and W. H. Law, brothers who purchased the McFarland ranch near Cresson, Texas, a few months ago, recently completed the purchase of all the Polled Hereford cattle on the ranch, consisting of more than three hundred cows with their calves and all herd bulls. The Law brothers plan on expanding the Polled Hereford operations on their new ranch which is known as the Double L Ranch. These men are cordially welcomed into the Polled Hereford fraternity.

The show and sale committee for the Fort Worth Polled Hereford show and sale composed of Jim Gill, Carl Sheffield and Claude McInnis have set up a fine silver trophy for the Champion Sale Bull consigned to the Fort Worth sale, which must be won three times by the same exhibitor before it becomes permanent property of the winner. This is indeed a nice gesture on the part of the committee and should create great deal of interest in the Fort Worth Polled Hereford sale each year.

The M. & H. Stock Farm, operated by Maurine and Henry Fussell has recently acquired the herd bull Prince Mischief 11th, former herd sire at the Circle K Stock Farm. They also acquired the good brood matron Miss Domestic M. with bull calf at foot, which is a full brother to her former calf that sold to Chino Farms, Churchill, Maryland, last Summer at five months of age for the neat figure of \$2,000. Miss Domestic M. is also the dam of the good heifer CKF Miss D. Mischief, for which W. L. Garland Jr. paid \$1,800

at the Circle K Stock Farm dispersion last October. These cattle are added to the small but select group of Polled Herefords on the M. & H. Stock Farm.

A phone visit with Joe G. Reece, Waco, Texas, revealed that Joe has recently purchased two hundred acres of grass land on the highway about half way between Waco and Valley Mills. This is in addition to his former ranch, which he maintains near Mosheim, Texas. These Polled Hereford operators just keep on spreading out, and most of them are sold out of cattle they might have for sale.

We enjoyed a little visit at the W. R. Johnson Polled Hereford Ranch, at Jacksboro, Texas, operated by Gladys A. Johnson and her charming daughter, Eva. Eva does most of the paper work on this large operation and is rapidly becoming familiar with the pedigrees of the cattle on the ranch. She is a very capable and efficient young lady. We drove over the seven thousand acres of the Johnson spread and looked at groups of breeding cows in twelve different pastures. There are upwards of four hundred breeding cows on the Johnson ranch, and they all seem to be wintering well in spite of the dry spell that has been over most of Texas for the past several months.

President Joe Weedon of the T. P. H. A. has appointed Clifford McBride, chairman; J. P. Swartzell and N. M. Barnett, members of the Show and Sale Committee for the Marshall, Texas, Polled Hereford Show and Sale, to be held next April 2 and 3. We will send out a call to the membership for entries in the Marshall Show and Sale within the next few days. The deadline for entry has been set as February 15th, on both show and sale cattle. A recent visit in Marshall, Texas, revealed the Marshall people have ordered the material for a ten thousand square foot building to be used for the Polled Hereford show. The building will be 100 by 100 feet and not one single post inside the building. It will be of steel frame and corrugated iron roof and sides. There will be an auction ring constructed inside the building to

accommodate the annual sale of Polled Herefords held there.

On January 20 we attended the Brown County Polled Hereford sale and witnessed the highest average ever paid for cattle in the Brown County sale. An average of \$932 was paid for forty-six head as they passed through the auction ring. Good, healthy prices were paid for the cattle throughout the sale, and most of the cattle sold to Texas breeders. A few head went to Louisiana and New Mexico.

During the Brown County sale the Polled Hereford breeders learned of the death of the five months old son of the Hartley E. Howards; and the deepest sympathy is expressed to the Howard family.

Charles M. Brown of the Roberts and Brown Polled Hereford Ranch, Tallulah, La., is now the full owner of the Roberts and Brown breeding herd as the result of a recent transaction. Captain Roberts, former partner in this firm, advised that the Browns would be at the ranch until June 1st.

Will see you at Marshall April 2nd and 3rd. Watch those Polled Herefords march!

Nye Wilson Named Manager of Cow Palace

NYE WILSON has been named secretary-manager of the San Francisco-San Mateo Cow Palace, it was announced by Porter Seamon, president of No. 1-A District Agricultural Association, the state agency which administers the famous exposition plant.

For the past two years Wilson has acted as administrative assistant to Carl L. Garrison, who recently resigned as secretary-manager to accept a position in private industry. Wilson took over his new position on February 1.

Seamon also announced the appointment of D. W. Danielson, at present livestock superintendent of the Cow Palace, to the position of assistant manager.

TEXAS POLLED HEREFORD ASSN.

SHOW AND SALE - 8th ANNUAL

Marshall, Texas, April 2nd and 3rd

Show April 2nd - Sale April 3rd

See March 1st Issue for Further Details

Henry Fussell, Secretary, 3337 Hanover, Dallas 5, Texas

Around 4,000 Head of Livestock Entered in San Antonio Show

OFFICIALS of the San Antonio Livestock Exposition and Rodeo Feb. 16-25 are anticipating another record breaking show with approximately 4,000 head of livestock entered in the open and boys' shows.

The success of the 1950 show coupled with the \$53,000 in premiums, \$7,000 more than the 1950 total, has drawn breeders from over 200 Texas communities, 20 states and two foreign countries.

Entries for the Quarter Horse Show and the Cutting Horse Contest are still pouring into the livestock show office with the deadline date set for Feb. 15. Horse show premium list is available from James F. Grote, secretary-manager, P. O. Box 1746, San Antonio.

FFA and 4-H Club members have entered better than 1,350 head of steers, dairy heifers, fat lambs and fat pigs in the boys' division competing for \$7,850, including breeding association specials.

Livestock entries are from 30 to 33 per cent higher this year over the 1950 total, according to Mark Browne, chairman of the livestock committee.

Largest section of competitive livestock is the breeding cattle division with 429 bulls and 439 females vying for \$23,000 in prize money.

Fat barrow classifications exceed the 1950 show with 903 entries in the open and boys' classes compared to 550 last year.

The sheep, goat and fat lamb show

doubled their 1950 total with over 1,150 head entered in the open and boys' division for a combined premium of \$6,781.

Newest class included in the San Antonio Livestock Exposition is the Milking Shorthorns, with 56 entries competing for \$1,000.

A breakdown of entries in the breeding classes shows Aberdeen-Angus, 178; ABRA Brahman, 108; PAZA Brahman, 81; Hereford, 50; Shorthorn, 60; and Brangus, 70. The 140 steers include 31 Angus, seven Brahman, 76 Herefords, three Polled Herefords and 23 Shorthorns. In the boys' show Hereford steers drew 197 entries followed by 55 Aberdeen-Angus, 22 Brahman and 17 Shorthorns.

The Dairy Cattle Class totaled 163 not including 35 dairy heifers in the boys' division. Jerseys led the list with 80 followed by 68 Holsteins and 15 Guernseys.

In the sheep and goat division, Ramboulets took the lead with 118 entries. In the other breeds, Southdowns totaled 30; Delaine-Merinos, 63; Columbias, 40; Corriedales, 37; Hampshires, 40; Shropshires, 23; and Suffolks, 55. One hundred and sixteen Angora goats have been entered. In addition to the breeding sheep listed 142 fat lambs have been listed in the new open class lamb show with 445 in the boys' division.

Not listed as competitive stock but entered in the exposition as exhibit cattle

are 50 head of Charollaise, Charbray, Santa Gertrudis, Indu-Angus, Texas Longhorns and Brown Swiss.

Another second show innovation is the 4-H Club and FFA Grass Judging Contest to be held February 17 at the Bexar County Coliseum. Competing teams are restricted to FFA and 4-H Clubs in Texas. Deadline for this contest is Feb. 3. No entry fee is required but the team coach must send entry blank to the San Antonio Livestock Exposition, P. O. Box 1746, San Antonio 6, Texas.

Two breeding cattle sales are slated to take place during the San Antonio Show with the Texas Hereford Association and the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association co-sponsoring the sales with the Exposition. The Aberdeen-Angus breeders hold their sale Monday, February 19, at 2:30 p. m. On Tuesday, February 20, at 1:30 p. m. the Hereford breeders take over the sales arena. In addition to these sales, the South Texas Duroc Breeders' Association will hold a Duroc Breeding Hog Sale at the swine arena on Friday, February 23, at 2:00 p. m.

The 1951 record number of entries will necessitate doubling the tent space over the '50 show. Show officials estimate that better than 100,000 square feet of canvas will be spread.

Better than 9,600 square feet of inside space has been devoted to commercial exhibits with some 139,480 square feet of outside space allotted to farm and ranch exhibits.

Wild and rugged western competition will headline the show with the nation's top professional cowboys competing for \$30,000 in prize money at the 15 perform-



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ances of the Everett Colborn World's Championship Rodeo.

At each of the rodeo performances the spotlight will be centered on radio and recording star, Eddy Arnold, the Tennessee Plowboy, assisted by Guy Willis and his Oklahoma Wranglers.

Don Franklin's Carnival will supply an even larger and better midway featuring new rides and shows.

Tickets for the Everett Colborn World's Championship Rodeo and Eddy Arnold show have been scaled at \$3.50 for box seats, \$3.00 dress circle, \$2.40 lower balcony and \$1.50 upper balcony. These prices include front gate admission. General admission to the grounds is 60 cents. Mail orders, accompanied by check or money order should be addressed to the San Antonio Livestock Exposition, P. O. Box 1746, San Antonio, Texas.

USDA Finds BHC Useful Against Sheep Scabies

ENCOURAGING tests with benzene hexachloride to secure better control of sheep scabies—skin inflammation caused by mites—have been made as a single treatment in an unheated dip by Bureau of Animal Industry workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Advantages and disadvantages of this promising chemical as a possible substitute for the accredited methods now in use with lime-sulfur and nicotine dips have been studied in New Mexico, Louisiana, and Virginia.

Benzene hexachloride (BHC) should be used against sheep scabies in a quantity to provide 0.06 per cent gamma isomer. This concentration is higher than that required under ideal conditions, and is deemed ample to provide for all allowances to be made under farm and ranch operations.

BHC, however, should be confined to flocks of sheep which are not intended to be shipped out of the state, as there is no practical, reliable vat-side test to tell the actual strength of the BHC batch in the vat at all times. Such a test is officially recognized, however, for lime-sulfur and nicotine dips. Hence the latter are the only preparations now recognized for official sheep dipping against scabies on flocks intended for interstate shipment.

In view of the fact that repeated experiments show that BHC dip can be used effectively without heating it and that one application usually obtains excellent control of the mites, its further study by state agencies and individuals to get more first-hand information is recommended.

A disadvantage to the widespread use of the newer chemical is that the wettable BHC powder is not soluble in water. This means that it will tend to settle in the bottom of the dipping vat unless some mechanical stirring device is used, or sheep are kept going through it constantly to splash and mix the liquid material.

Moreover, this insoluble wettable BHC is apparently taken up by the fleeces of the sheep in somewhat greater proportions than that originally suspended in the water. The combination of greater tendency of the material to settle and to be taken up in the fleeces, means that it is likely to be diluted considerably in strength after dipping several thousand sheep in a single vat. This calls for increasing the proportion of the wettable material when replenishing the vat contents.

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TICKETS — \$3.40, \$3.00, \$2.40, \$1.50 — Performances nightly, February 16 through February 25. Matinees on Saturdays and Sundays. Send check or money order to Ticket Sales, San Antonio Livestock Exposition.

P. O. Box 1746, San Antonio. Please indicate the performance desired. Add 15c for postage.



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February 12, 13

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Some excellent herd bull prospects with the right type and top
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27 B U L L S



19 F E M A L E S

Show February 12, Sale February 13—1:00 P. M.

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E. G. Ginn	Hardesty, Okla.	Yed Alexander	Canadian, Texas
Alce Burns	Fullett, Texas	Ralph Hale	Perryton, Texas
W. L. Williams	Wheeler, Texas	W. O. Simmons	McLean, Texas
John A. Paine & Son	Booker, Texas	John Salter	Balho, Okla.
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W. J. Largent, Merkel, Texas, will judge the sale cattle.

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National Western Hereford Sale Best Ever Held

SUMMARY

126 Bulls	\$430,690; avg.	\$2,121
38 Females	\$9,845; avg.	1,575
176 Head	\$496,535; avg.	2,787

THE National Western Hereford sale held during the National Western Stock Show at Denver was the best ever held, setting new records for averages of both bulls and females. The bull average was \$750 per head greater than last year and the females averaged \$480 higher.

Setting the pace for the third year in a row was Milky Way Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Ariz., in the sale of MW Larry Domino 172d to G. C. Parker of Tulsa, Okla., for \$25,100. Honey Creek Ranch, Grove, Okla., purchased a half interest in the bull from G. C. Parker. The top bull was by Larry Domino 50th and out of an MW Anxiety 34th dam.

It was a grandson of the 50th, also consigned by Milky Way, that scored the next best price. He was MW Prince Larry 56th, by MW Larry Domino 37th, and he sold for \$24,100 to George Nance, Canyon, Texas.

J. F. Miller, Hayden, Colo., sold MW Larry Domino 89th, by Larry Domino 50th, a proven sire and champion at several shows, to Peterson Bros., Ogden, Utah, for \$18,000.

Thorp Hereford Farms, Britton, S. D., paid \$12,000 for Tama Star Prince, by CF Star Triumph, consigned by A. J. Minish & Sons, Dysart, Ia.

C. M. Caldwell & Son, Abilene, Texas, bid up to \$11,500 to buy S Avalon Carlos, by WHR Avalon Appeal 4th, consigned by E. L. Scott, Gunnison, Colo.

W. O. Sanderson & Sons, Gunnison, Colo., sold Beau Dandy 74th, a son of TT Beau Dandy 1st, to Monohan Cattle Company, Hyannis, Neb., for \$10,800.

Luckhardt Farms, Tarkio, Mo., paid Peterson Bros., Ogden, Utah, \$10,100 for L.F. Proud Mixer 19th, by HG Mixer Gwen; and Milky Way sold MW Larry Mixer 21st, by MW Larry Domino 83d, to Charles Johnson, Lambert, Mont., for \$10,000.

There were only 13 bulls and 16 females that sold under the four-figure mark.

Colonels Thompson, Corkle, Swaffer and Fulkerson were the auctioneers.

American Quarter Horse Assn. Reelects All Officers

AT the annual meeting of the American Quarter Horse Association held in Colorado Springs, Colo., January 10 all officers and members of the executive committee were reelected. Officers are: Robert E. Hooper, Plainview, Texas, president; George Wisall, Merced, Cal., first vice president; S. M. Moore, Dewey, Okla., second vice president; and Raymond Hollingsworth, Amarillo, Texas, secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive committee include the above named officers and Melvin Haskell, Tucson, Ariz.; Albert Mitchell, Albert, N. M.; and J. L. Rhoades, Kit Carson, Colo.

The racing committee which was reappointed includes Melvin Haskell, chairman; Ken Fratis, California; Bud Warren, Perry, Okla.; Jack Casement, West Plains, Colo.; and Lester Goodson, Houston, Texas.

All Progressive Ranchmen Read The Cattleman.

Texas Aberdeen-Angus News

By HOWARD L. RICH
Secretary-Treasurer, Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association

ALTHOUGH I have been connected with the Aberdeen-Angus breed for several years, it has only been a relatively short time that I have worked with the state Angus Association. In that short while, however, I have learned to appreciate a lot of people a great deal more, and to realize how sincerely honest those people are in their belief in the black cattle, and in their dealings with their fellow breeders. The history of most organizations of this type frequently reveals what is generally termed "politics," and the

formation of various smaller groups into cliques. There is a surprising absence, to me, of this sort of thing in the Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association, with the old rule of "one for all and all for one," pretty well abided by. What I am really saying is, it's been a pleasure working with the officers, directors and members of the organization, and their constant cooperation has been appreciated.

There was little opportunity during January to get out and see many of the breeders, but the mail during the month was heavier with news than usual. It is generally reported that interest and demand for Angus cattle is at an all-time high with every prospect for remaining that way.

A. C. Chesher, owner of the Ches-Angus Farms at Littlefield, is taking a place with the more prominent breeders of the state and area. Some recent purchasers of breeding stock from Mr. Chesher have been H. C. Ellis and Lawrence Amerson of Abertathy; W. H. Lyle of Sudan, and J. D. Smith and Hilbun and Foust of Littlefield.

Jimmy Myrick of Sulphur Springs has made good progress with plans for the consignment sale of the Northeast Texas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association at Sulphur Springs on March 16. This sale is being held in conjunction with the Hopkins County Show. The goal of 100 head consigned for sale was almost reached two months before sale day. Jimmy is acting as sale manager and is already receiving inquiries and request for catalogs.

In thinking back over the many sales, shows and gatherings of Angus breeders which have taken place the past year, it is hard to recall many that haven't seen the presence of Mrs. Flo Wilke of Goldthwaite. Mrs. Wilke, owner of Shady Oaks Ranch, is a "working" ranchwoman—it's no hobby with her—and is quite evidently successful in her operations. She recently imported 39 head of good Angus cows from Kansas.

Jerrel B. Rapp, a member of the C. A. Rapp & Son firm at Estelline, says there just aren't enough bulls or females, either commercial or registered, to satisfy the demand in his area. Recent sales from the Rapp farms have been to F. M. Brown of Adrian, and to Ted Bruce and J. C. Longbine of Estelline.

A note from the Marvin Simpsons of Robert Lee announces the second annual



Rick

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American Angus Ass'n

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Outline of bull traced from photograph

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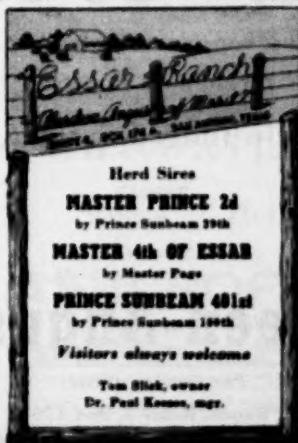
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The Aberdeen-Angus Journal

Your brand is your coat of arms, but it is of little use unless it is recorded.

"Texas Special" sale of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, held jointly with Keilior Ranch of Austin, Texas. Last year's sale was held at Keilior Ranch, owned by Dr. Otis Watson and Dr. Luther Watson. The sale this year will be at the Simpsons' Black Gold Angus Farm at Robert Lee, and will take place Saturday, April 7. Both herds are headed up by good bulls of Sunbeam and Eileenmere breeding.

There will be some good exhibits, cattle and others, at the coming major shows. It's worth your while to attend.

Orchard Hills Farms Supremacy Sale

SUMMARY		
8 Bulls	\$ 26,473; avg.	\$3,944
13 Females	185,516; avg.	2,436
22 Head	192,020; avg.	2,339

THE Orchard Hill Farms Supremacy Sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the farm near Enid, Okla., January 24 fell right in line with the two previous Sunbeam sales. The sale featured the breeding of Prince Sunbeam 205th, Prince Sunbeam 81st, Black Peer of Orchard Hill and Barbara Bandolier of Don Head.

Buyers were on hand from a wide area and bidding was brisk.

The top price was scored on Black Peer of Orchard Hill, by Prince Sunbeam 105th and out of an Envy of Stonebroke dam. This proven herd sire, considered one of the greatest bulls sired by Prince Sunbeam 105th, was bought by Clifford Smith, Frankfort, Ky., for \$8,300. Luther Vance, Warsaw, Ind., paid the next top on bulls, \$3,050 for Black Peer 500th of Orchard Hill, a grandson of Prince Sunbeam 29th and out of an Eileenmere 500th dam.

Ralph L. Smith, Chillicothe, Mo., one of the major buyers at the Sunbeam sales, topped the females in the purchase of Miss Burgess 30th of Orchard Hill, a daughter of Prince Sunbeam 29th out of an Envious Blackcap B 6th dam at \$7,300.

Texans among the buyers included Bill Logston, Hitchcock; R. C. Chesson, Littlefield; Jess Alford, Paris; Blue Ridge Angus Farm, Blue Ridge; Essar Ranch, San Antonio; Tommy Brook, Camp San Saba; and George Graham, Wichita Falls, Texas. Orchard Hills Farms is owned by Doyle Cotton. Dillard Bryce is manager and Warren Benson, herdsman.

Hamilton James and Ray Sims were the auctioneers.

Angus Valley Farms' Production Sale

SUMMARY		
12 Bulls	\$ 79,450; avg.	\$6,624
27 Females	164,550; avg.	2,544
39 Head	244,000; avg.	6,179

SPURRED by the highly successful Sunbeam sale held at Sunbeam Farms the preceding day, Aberdeen-Angus breeders were mindful of the wide demand for Sunbeam cattle and bid up for the offering by Angus Valley Farms at their fifth annual sale January 23.

Three bulls and three females sold at five figures, with the top price, \$17,700, paid by Tommy Brook, Camp San Saba, Texas, for Black Knight 20th of AV, a January, 1950 bull calf by Black Peer 28th of AV. Gilnocke Farm, Haywood, Va., paid by Tommy Brooks, Camp San Saba, by Prince Sunbeam 105th and out of an Eileenmere 85th dam; and Lee Hill Farm, Fredericksburg, Va., bid up to \$10,000 to

get Black Knight 2d of Angus Valley, by Black Peer 28th of AV.

The top on females was \$11,700 which was paid by Julian Adams Plantation, Lynchburg, Va., for Angus Valley Pride Rose 5th, an outstanding daughter of Prince Sunbeam 105th and a prize winner at several major shows. Ralph L. Smith, Chillicothe, Mo., one of the larger buyers, paid \$10,700 each for Angus Valley Evermere 3d and Angus Valley Evermere 4th, twin daughters of Prince Sunbeam 105th out of a Prince Eric of Sunbeam dam. Smith also bought four other females at high prices.

Other Texans among the buyers included W. F. Beall, Jacksonville; Black Gold Angus Farm, Robert Lee; Walter Graham, Wichita Falls; Jess Alford, Paris; and Essar Ranch, San Antonio.

Hamilton James and Ray Sims sold the cattle.

National Western Aberdeen- Angus Sale

SUMMARY		
79 Bulls	\$218,995; avg.	\$1,405
37 Females	25,320; avg.	960
116 Head	244,315; avg.	1,213

FIFTEEN states, extending from California to New Jersey, were represented in the National Western Aberdeen-Angus sales held in conjunction with the National Western Stock Show at Denver. More than 70 breeders were represented with consignments of outstanding individuals and groups of three and five head.

Topping the individual purebred sale was a bull from Springhaven Farms, Evansville, Ind. Prince Elba of Springhaven, a grandson of Prince Sunbeam

SAN ANTONIO ANGUS SALE

50 HEAD ★ FEB. 19

20 BULLS • 30 FEMALES

A top group consigned by leading breeders
throughout the state.

Sale Cattle to Be Judged Sunday, February 18

Sale Sponsored by

Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association

For Catalog Write:

Dr. Paul Keesee, Essar Ranch, Route 4, Box 176-A, San Antonio, Texas

29th and already a proven sire, sold for \$6,500 to E. E. Brown, Harden, Colo., a new high record for Aberdeen-Angus at the Denver sale. Brown also paid \$5,000 for Elbar Pet 5th of Shady Lane, consigned by Shady Lane Farms, Clear Lake, S. D.; and \$3,500 for Prince Sunbeam 538th, consigned by West Wood-lawn Farms, Creston, Ill.

The top female was consigned by Johnson Brothers, Ida Grove, Ia. She was Juanada 3d of Ida, by Ebony's Lad of Ida, and sold for \$2,500 to Green Meadows, Helena, Mont.

The champion pen of five Aberdeen-Angus bulls, shown by Penney & James, Hamilton, Mo., sold for \$1,400 each to Mary Keenan & Son, Dalton, Neb.

The champion pen of three consigned by L. B. Pierce, Creston, Ill., sold for \$1,550 each to Higgins Brothers, Texline, Texas.

Colonels Roy G. Johnston and Ray Sims were the auctioneers.

Aberdeen-Angus Transactions

Angus Island Farms of Wichita Falls, Texas, purchased five cows from H. P. Maurer of Tipton, Iowa.

G. H. Ricks of Lampasas, Texas, sold three bulls to W. J. Belding of Brad, Texas, and a cow to Leo M. Fry of Abilene, Texas.

Clyde R. Bradford of Happy, Texas, sold a bull each to R. P. Reed of Krens, James H. Stewart of Plainview, and Harry R. Chenoweth of Tulsa.

Norman H. Smith of Larkspur sold three bulls to H. I. Sutton of Meeker, both of Colorado, and a cow to Terry Thompson, Jr., of Amarillo, Texas.

Hy-View Ranch sold nine cows to Irvin W. Walls, two cows to Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Murff, and a bull to Mrs. P. R. Murff, all of Dallas, Texas.

Alva Cating of Bartlett purchased three cows from Herman Vogel of New Braunfels, both of Texas.

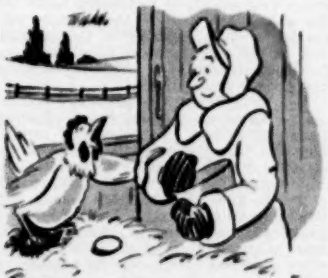
M. I. Neher of Norman purchased three cows from S. T. Sprodlin of Canute, both of Oklahoma.

Thibodeaux Bros. of Lake Arthur, La., purchased four bulls from C. Rampey of Montgomery, Texas.

Dr. John D. King purchased four bulls from Mr. and Mrs. Ophus Hargrove, both of Waxahachie, Texas.

Flynn W. Stewart of Wichita Falls, Texas, purchased seven cows from Robert M. Horsley of Toulon, Ill.

Luther T. McClung of Fort Worth, Texas, purchased nine cows from Triple A Farms of Malta, Ill.



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MARCH 16, 1951

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Sunbeam Farms Annual Achievement Sale

SUMMARY

22 Bulls	\$138,500; avg.	\$5,932
44 Females	112,500; avg.	2,537
66 Head	243,000; avg.	3,682

THE popularity of Sunbeam breeding was strongly evidenced at the Annual Achievement Sale held by Sunbeam Farms, Miami, Okla., January 22. The bulls, especially, were in great demand, the 22 in the offering selling for an average of \$5,932, with a top of \$27,000 and two others at five figures.

The top bull was Prince Sunbeam, 579th, a son of Prince Sunbeam 29th out of a Barbarian of Rosemere dam. He went to Angus Valley Farms, Tulsa, Okla.

The second top bull, Prince Sunbeam 453d, also a son of the "29th" sold for \$10,600 to Dr. Robert Cook, Eatontown, N. J.

The top female Barbarosa Sunbeam 24th, by Prince Edgevale 10th and out of a Prince Sunbeam 29th dam, sold for \$7,000 to Hylawn Farms, Shulberg, Wis.

Triple E Ranch, Wewoka, Okla., paid \$5,000 for Erica 32d of Sunbeam, one of the outstanding daughters of Prince Sunbeam 100th.

Thirteen states were represented among the buyers. Texans among the buyers included Clay Johnson Jr., Fort Worth; Essar Ranch, San Antonio; Homer Deakins, Longview, and Jess Alvord, Paris.

Sunbeam Farms are owned by Sam C. Fullerton. Phil Ljungdahl is manager and Bob Brown herdsman.

James and Sims were the auctioneers.

Protein Consumption of Beef Cattle Controlled With Salt

MIXING salt with cottonseed meal offers farmers and ranchers a way to self-feed controlled amounts of protein supplement to their beef cattle, U. S. Department of Agriculture research shows. Department men, working at the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Okla., found that they could closely control the amount of cottonseed meal cattle would eat by regulating the amount of salt mixed with the meal.

In their experiments, self feeding meal saved all of the work of hand feeding; the cattle more nearly ate the meal that they needed, and they ate it at their leisure.

Winter feeding weaner calves the two pounds of 41 per cent crude protein meal they needed every day was accomplished by mixing one-half pound of salt into every two pounds of cottonseed meal. As the calves got used to the mixture and ate more of it, the salt in the mixture had to be increased to nine-sixteenths to ten-sixteenths of a pound to maintain the correct meal intake.

Long yearlings were generally started on the same one to four ratio—one-half pound of salt to two pounds of meal a day. As they became accustomed to the mixture it was necessary to increase the salt content to as high as seven-eighth pound to keep the yearlings eating only two pounds of meal. To self-feed long yearlings one pound of meal a day in late summer feeding, USDA workers were required to mix one-half pound of salt with every pound of cottonseed meal.

Cattle that had previously eaten cottonseed meal or "cake" were started di-

rectly on the self feeders. Uninitiated animals, however, were started with a week or more of hand feeding. Salt content in the mixture was increased gradually from a sprinkling the first day to the full proportion to be fed in self feeders. Research men found the addition of salt helped start the animals eating cottonseed meal.

Cattle eating from the self feeders had the meal-salt mixture before them all the time. If they ate too much of it, the percentage of salt was increased; if they ate too little, the salt content was cut down.

Weather-resisting self feeders with roofs, solid backs and sidewalls cost as much in materials as feed bunks for hand feeding the same number of animals, but took only 20 per cent as much space. The USDA men protected the mixture by putting the back of the self feeders against the prevailing southwest winds in the summer and against the northwest winter winds. A 2x4 nailed across the front edge of the feeder and jutting inward saved feed from blowing out and from being slopped out by the cattle.

Cattle eating from the self feeder averaged from 60 to 100 pounds of salt apiece during winter feeding and about 50 pounds during the late summer season. Comparable hand-fed cattle getting salt free choice averaged 20 pounds of salt apiece during winter feeding and 12 pounds during late summer.

There were no apparent ill effects from the amount of salt eaten by the self-fed cattle although they drank more than twice as much water as did the hand-fed animals. During January of the trial, the cattle on the meal-salt mixture averaged 9.7 gallons of water per animal per day; the cattle getting their meal in hand feeding and salt free choice drank an average of 4.5 gallons per head per day.

Self feeding minerals with the meal-salt mixture was not necessary at the Woodward Station because of the chemical make-up of the forage and pasture grass, but the scientists believe it would generally take less of a mineral mixture to control the amount of cottonseed meal eaten. Mineral mixtures are not as readily eaten as straight salt by cattle.

Mature cows were not fed the meal-salt ration at Woodward, but many farmers and ranchers in the area who used the self-feeding method with all of their cattle, report that the cows require a higher percentage of salt in the mixture to keep them from getting too much of the protein supplement.



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- ★ We will sell two well-bred heifers. One is our top show heifer of 1950, winner of her class at the Tri-State Fair, Amarillo. These heifers are carrying the service of our grand champions of the Southwestern Regional Show and Sale 1949 and 1950. The service sires are Prince Sunbeam 343rd, son of the "100th," and Prince Evascus, son of the "29th."

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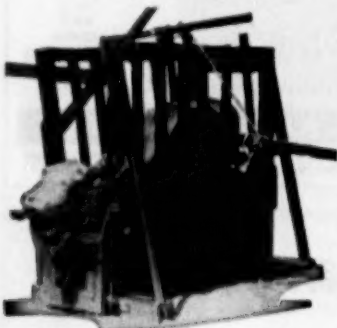
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Karpe Heifers Bred to Baca Duke 2nd Average \$2,516

SKEPTICS of the high prices being paid for purebred livestock have only to look at the report of the Greenfield Hereford Ranch sale held at Bakerville, Cal., Jan. 8 as proof positive that it pays to buy a good bull regardless of price. A. H. Karpe, owner of Greenfield Hereford Ranch, paid a record price (at that time) of \$65,000 for Baca Duke 2nd at the Albert Nee dispersion held in November, 1949. Some skeptics figured that no one could ever make a bull pay for himself at that price, but Karpe did that very thing and more, too, in his sale which featured the service of Baca Duke 2nd.

Karpe's offering included 47 heifers, all bred to the 2nd. As a prelude to the sale it was suggested that Karpe offer a six-day-old son of the "Duke" as the initial offering. This youngster struck a responsive note among the crowd and after brisk bidding finally sold at \$7,500, believed to be a record price for a Hereford calf of that age, to Eugene S. Selvege for Lucky Hereford Ranch, Gilroy, Cal.

When the parade of the bred heifers started, bidding continued brisk. Everyone appeared to want some of the heifers bred to the Duke, with the result that the 47 head in the offering sold for an average of \$2,516, with a top of \$7,000 paid by Bartholomae Corporation, Fullerton, Cal., for GHR Miss Triumph 4th by TT Triumphant 64th.

It is estimated that the service of Baca Duke 2nd added approximately \$1,500 per head to the selling price of the heifers, which alone is more than the great sire cost. And besides, Karpe has many calves on the ground and many cows bred to him and others to be bred to him.

The lowest priced heifer in the offering brought \$1,500.

Ten range bulls sold for an average of \$1,097, with a top of \$1,400, paid by the Bartholomae Corporation for GHR Super Domino 1st by NHR Super Domino 9th.

Colonels Thompson, Fulkerson, Adams and Palmer conducted the auction.

Steers Sell for More Than \$400 Off the Range

WHAT is believed to be a record for grass fat steers was established in the sale at Brady, Texas, of 42 coming four year olds from the W. N. White & Company Ranch to the Texas Livestock Marketing Association of Fort Worth. The steers averaged around 1,500 pounds and sold for 27 1/2¢ per pound, or an average of \$412.50, each less shrinkage. For grass fed steers the weight was unusual and the price perhaps the highest in history for range cattle.

Roy Barton, who represented the Texas Livestock Marketing Association in the deal, loaded the steers for shipment to California where they would make a lot of choice beef.

The steers were bred on the G. R. White Ford Ranch and were sold to W. N. White & Company as yearlings.

Breeders of livestock will find The Cattleman an effective medium in which to advertise their stock. Become a regular advertiser.



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Here's the Record

Anxiety Hereford
Breeders Sales Average:

1947 avg. \$579

1948 avg. \$598

1949 avg. \$873

1950 avg. \$1,156

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ROBERT MILLER, MANAGER

EL PASO, TEXAS

Paso del Norte

Argentine Meat Production 1937-1949

IN the last decade and a half the Argentine livestock industry has progressed from a period when outlets were hard to find for the export surplus, which comprised about two-fifths of the production, through World War II when meat supplies were sought by importing countries, to a period when domestic consumption in Argentina has risen to a point where the exportable surplus is about one-fourth of total production, exclusive of farm. During this same period Argentina has undergone periods of adverse weather conditions, in 1942-43, 1944-45 and 1948-50. Also political and economic changes have occurred in the country, which have affected all basic industries. While serviceable estimates covering the trends in livestock slaughter, meat production, consumption and exports for years 1937 through 1949 have been available, official statistics recently released by the Argentine Government now make it possible to have a more accurate review of the trends in this period.

Cattle

Cattle marketings, which totaled 7,900,000 head in 1937, reached the peak in 1947 when 9,800,000 head were marketed, and dropped to 9,600,000 head in 1949, slightly less than those of 1948. The officially recorded slaughter of cattle, however, rose from 7,200,000 head in 1937 to 8,900,000 head in 1949, with the 1945 slaughter of 6,000,000 being the lowest in this period. In 1945 exports of live cattle reached 414,000 head, the largest number exported in the period 1937-

1949. In 1949, however, live cattle exports totaled only 93,000 head as a result of restrictions imposed upon these exports in an effort to maximize meat exports at the expense of live cattle shipments, which were less remunerative than meat under the Andes Agreement.

Beef and veal production, exclusive of farm, reached the peak of 4,200,000,000 pounds in 1949, an increase of 20 per cent above the 1937-39 average of 3,500,000,000 pounds. Of this total, the proportion for export was the smallest on record, only 24.3 per cent, in contrast with the high of 1942 when 45 per cent of the total represented production for export. On the other hand, the proportion for domestic consumption reached 75.7 per cent in 1949, in comparison with the low of 55 per cent in 1945, reflecting the increasing consumer demand for meat.

In actual quantity, however, the total beef processed for export in 1949 was slightly above 1,000,000,000 pounds, while export production reached almost 1,700,000,000 pounds in 1941, the peak in this 13 year period. The 1949 export dropped about 400,000,000 pounds below the average for the 1937-39 period.

Domestic consumption of beef and veal, excluding farm, totaled about 3,200,000,000 pounds in 1949, an increase of more than 1,100,000,000 pounds above the 1937-39 average.

Sheep and Lambs

The official slaughter of sheep and lambs in 1949 totaled 7,349,000 head, the lowest since 1937 when 7,081,000 head

were slaughtered. This was over 40 per cent below 1944, when a record total of about 12,600,000 head was recorded.

Mutton and lamb production, excluding farm, in 1949 was about 60,000,000 pounds below 1948 and more than 200,000,000 pounds below the 1944 peak of 511,000,000 pounds. The proportion for export in 1949, however, represented 62.3 per cent of the total, in comparison with 49.1 per cent in the 1937-39 period. Correspondingly, the percentage of mutton and lamb produced for consumption decreased from 51 per cent in 1937-39 to 37.7 per cent in 1949.

Hogs

Total official hog slaughter, in the period under review, reached a peak of 4,500,000 head in 1944, declining to a low of 1,100,000 head in 1947. The 1949 total of 1,700,000 head showed an increase of about 30 per cent above the preceding year and a similar increase above the 1937-39 average. Hog slaughter for export in 1949 dropped to 20.4 per cent of the total, the lowest since 1940 when 14.4 per cent of the total slaughter went into export. Correspondingly, slaughter for domestic consumption increased to 79.6 per cent of the total, in contrast with the year 1944 when 52.8 per cent was earmarked for consumption.

Pork production, excluding farm, totaled 340,000,000 pounds in 1949, an increase of about 27 per cent above the previous year and 54 per cent above the 1937-39 average. The pork output was increased substantially during World War II, reaching a record level of 830,000,000 pounds in 1944, almost three times larger than the prewar production. Increased consumer demand for pork products has



RANGE BULLS 75 - HEAD - 75 AT AUCTION

PERTINENT FACTS

CATTLE: All ABBA Registered—2 and 3-year-olds only.

DATE: Thursday, March 8, 1951.

TIME: 2:00 P. M.

PLACE: Stockyards, El Campo, Texas.

AUCTIONEER: Walter Britten.



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BEEF-BRED BRAHMAN bull and out of a
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HOUSTON, TEXAS

Seventy-Fourth Annual Convention
TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATION
Dallas, Texas, March 12, 13, 14, 1951

reduced the percentage for export to 20.7 per cent in 1949, in contrast with 27.6 per cent in the 1937-39 period and a high of 48.3 per cent in 1944.

Total Meat Production

Total production of meat in 1949, exclusive of farm, reached 4,863,000 pounds, exceeded only by 1947 when the meat output totaled 4,922,000 pounds. The 1949 output was over 20 per cent above the 1937-39 average, with beef and veal representing 87 per cent of the total in 1949 and 88 per cent in prewar.

Total meat production for export in 1949 showed a decrease of 4 per cent below the preceding year, approximately 22 per cent below the 1937-39 average. On the other hand, the 1949 production for domestic consumption exceeded the prewar level by more than 50 per cent.

Prepared by Hazel B. Kefauver, office of Foreign Agricultural Relations U. S. D. A., based on a report from C. A. Buzonra, American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

National Cutting Horse Association Meets

GAY COPELAND, Sonora, Texas, was elected president of the National Cutting Horse Association at its annual meeting held at the Horse Show Club in Fort Worth January 25. Copeland succeeds H. Calhoun, Cresson, who was named chairman of the executive committee.

Robert Q. Sutherland, Kansas City, was named vice-president and Douglas B. Mitchell, Fort Worth, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The executive committee includes Loyd Jenkins, Fort Worth; Buster Cole, Midland; A. B. Edsall, Elbert, Texas; W. L. Rumsel, Jr., Merced, Calif.; and Tom Saunders III, Fort Worth.

The following were named directors:

Chester Cook, Merced, Calif.; Orville Burtis, Manhattan, Kan.; Raymond Pope, Welch, Okla.; Clem Boettcher, East Bernard; H. Calhoun, Cresson; J. Y. Crum, Weatherford; Copeland; Frank Daws, Throckmorton; Waldo Haythorn, Ogallala, Neb.; Bill Elliott, Austin; George Glasscock, Cresson; Lester Goodson, Houston; G. G. Lampkin, Westminster, Calif.; Grant Farris, Salem, Ore.; William A. Hershey, Norwell, Mass.; Art W. Hill, Oakland, Calif.; R. E. Hooper, Plainview; W. W. Everett, Tulsa, Okla.

Jenkins, Charles E. King, Wichita Falls; Monte Foreman, Cisco; Douglas B. Mitchell; Ray C. Edsall, Belle Fourche, S. D.; Cole; Sam Spears, Hamilton; W. L. Rumsel, Jr., Norwood Park, Ill.; Dean Sage, Sheridan, Wyo.; Tom Saunders; Ray Smyth, Aledo; Robert Q. Sutherland, Kansas City; Glenn W. Turpin, Arlington; Jimmie E. Roark, Anderson, Mo.; and George A. Wiswall, Merced, Calif.

Regional Representatives named were: Ed Bowman, Colorado; Don Dodge, California; Joe Whiteman, Houston; Marvin Gopeil, Washington; Randy Stephens, Cisco; Edsall; Rus Stemper, Oklahoma; Jim Woodward, California; Hank Alrich, Arizona; Van Weiden, Oregon; F. Arthur Rogers, New Mexico; Haythorn, Nebraska; Hyde Merritt, Wyoming; Cy Tallion, Colorado; Ray Lewis, New Mexico; W. Van Armadale, Illinois; Ray Barnes, Colorado; Cowboy Evans, Mexico; Guy Wadick, Canada, and Cletus Huling, Illinois.

On the basis of five readers per issue The Cattleman is read by more than 150,000 ranch folk. Reach this market by advertising in The Cattleman.

Zebu Association to Meet February 21

ACCORDING to Dr. Wm. States Jacobs, Houston, Texas, President of the Pan American Zebu Association, the Annual Membership Convention of this cattle breed association will be held in San Antonio, Texas, February 21, 1951. The meeting is being held during the 1951 San Antonio Livestock Exposition, and headquarters for the association's activities will be the Gunter Hotel.

Attendance at the Zebu meeting will include over 300 cattlemen from Mexico and Cuba, as well as Zebu cattle breeders from some 22 southern and western states. Slated to be held in conjunction with the Zebu cattlemen's activities, will be an international barbecue at the M. M. Davis Ranch, Charlotte, Texas, 60 miles south of San Antonio. Cattlemen attending the Zebu meeting will also be conducted on a ranch tour in the San Antonio area. A schedule of the Zebu Association's activities is as follows:

February 20—2:00 P. M.—Board of Directors and Committee Meetings, Gunter Hotel.

February 21—10:00 A. M.—Morning Session—Annual Meeting. 12:30 P. M.—Luncheon, Gunter Hotel. 2:00 P. M.—Afternoon Session, Annual Meeting. 4:00 P. M.—Board of Directors' Meeting.

February 22—12:00 Noon—International Barbecue, M. M. Davis Ranch, Charlotte, Texas.

A great deal of interest among the cattle people affiliated with the Pan American Zebu Association is being centered on the approaching Zebu cattle

show, being held in conjunction with the 1951 San Antonio Livestock Exposition. Dr. J. Barissone Vilares of Sao Paulo, Brazil, will judge the Zebu cattle at the San Antonio Exposition. The cattle will be judged February 20. Dr. Vilares, head of the Zootechnology in the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is one of the foremost authorities on Zebu cattle in South America.

Highlighting the PAZA Annual Meeting will be the election of new officers and directors. Vacancies on the Board of Directors, created by the expired terms of Milby Butler, League City; Andrew Johnson, Port Bolivar; and Henderson Coquat, Three Rivers, Texas, will be filled through a general election held among the membership. Also slated for ratification at the meeting are negotiations between the Asociacion De Criadores De Ganado Cebu De Cuba and the Pan American Zebu Association, relative to the consolidation of appraisal and registration activities being conducted in the Republic of Cuba. A big representation of Cuban Zebu cattle breeders is expected to be in attendance at the meeting. Developments already indicate that a group of over 50 Cuban cattlemen will fly in a chartered airliner to San Antonio for the Exposition and the Zebu meeting. The plane is being scheduled to fly direct from Havana to San Antonio.

**74th Annual Convention
TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN
CATTLE RAISERS ASS'N
Dallas, Texas, Mar. 12-14, 1951**

Official Cutting Horse Contest

THE premium list for the Cutting Horse Contest, to be held during the San Antonio Livestock Exposition, Feb. 16-25, is now available for distribution, according to an announcement by James F. Grote, Stock Show secretary-manager.

Competitors in the Cutting Horse Contest were urged to get their entries in as soon as possible to the San Antonio Livestock Exposition, P.O. Box 1746, San Antonio, as only 175 stall spaces are available for the show.

Prize money for the Cutting Horse Contest will total \$2,000, to which the entry fees of \$75 per horse will be added. The purse will be divided with 70% going to the winners of each go-round and 30% set aside for the finals.

Six places will be awarded in each go-round and the top five cutting horses will compete in the finals, with four awards being made. Final money will be divided on a 40-30-20-10 per cent basis.

Rocky Reagan, George West and Jack Turney, Sonora, will act as judges of all the cutting horse competition.

Entry fee for the contest, which is approved by the National Cutting Horse Association, is \$75 per horse.

Standard rules of the N. C. H. A. will apply in the competition, which is under the direct supervision of the San Antonio Livestock Exposition. Closing date for entries is February 15, 1951.

The first go-round in the cutting horse competition starts February 16 and will continue through each performance of the Everett Colborn World's Champion-ship Rodeo.



Mr. V-8 44th—ABBA No. 34439—One of the bulls out of 1947 calf crop. Picture taken at 18 months of age.

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Halogeton, Poison Weed, Invades Six Western States

A FAST spreading, poisonous weed, halogeton (pronounced halogEE-ton) now imperils livestock on the rangelands of six western states, reports Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, in charge of weed investigations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Halogeton, a close relative of Russian thistle, has spread from Elko County, Nevada, where it was first noted about 15 years ago, to Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, and California. How this plant, native of the Caspian Sea region, made its entry to the United States is not now known.

The weed brings sudden death to sheep and cattle feeding on it in late fall and winter when other forage is not available. Oxalic acid, the poisonous substance in halogeton, combines with calcium of the blood serum. From a half pound to a pound and a half of the weed, dry weight—depending on the size of the animal—will kill a sheep. Smaller amounts cause loss of weight and abortion.

An annual, halogeton grows most abundantly on bare soil. Destruction of other plant cover opens the way for the weed's invasion. In the western range country it has moved first into the trails, roadside ditches, sheep bed grounds, and similar areas where there has been little other plant competition. From there the invader has swept into burned and overgrazed range lands. It is now established

on more than a half million acres and spreading rapidly.

A desert plant, the weed is widely adaptable. Although most vigorous in alkali soils of the lower flats and sage brush areas, the pest tolerates a variety of soils and thrives high in the juniper forested mountains at about 5,700 feet above sea level.

The halogeton plant has a high water content and an unusually large root system for its size. Three-inch seedlings may have a 14-inch root spread. The seedlings start growth late in the spring. Both large and small plants begin producing pearly red to purple blooms in July and continue to flower through August. Then begins an avalanche of winged seed that cover the surrounding land, and scot over the snow or ride the winds to spread the weedy pest far and wide. Where there is no other plant cover, halogeton blankets the land. Surveys in Idaho show an average of 250 seedlings per square foot on infested areas.

What can science do to halt the menace? An informal survey of work now in progress by state and federal agencies in the west indicate that chemical sprays may be the solution for small infestations. In tests at the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station, esters of 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T weed killers—applied at the rate of two pounds acid equivalent per acre in June—have given 100 per cent kill. Similar treatments in September

have caused the weeds to wilt, the seeds to become misshapen.

But chemical treatments on a large scale—such as those used in the cereal belt for example—are impractical. The cost is high. Present findings demonstrate that even though the chemicals kill the weed one year, they will not prevent its return next year where seed have been distributed, if there is no other competitive soil cover. The treatments would have to be repeated annually to obtain practical control.

The long term hope for control, says Dr. Lovvorn, rests on the fact that halogeton competes poorly with other plants. In Nevada, it has not been able to invade good stands of crested wheat grass. Whether the grass can crowd out the weed in other areas remains to be determined. Even unpalatable cover such as cheat grass is preferable to halogeton. To replace the poisonous weed with crested wheat grass would return thousands of acres of land to productive range. In one place where this has been tried, productivity was increased forty-four fold.

I want to congratulate you on the wonderful quality of The Cattleman. It is the most interesting and the most valuable publication of the many that reach my desk.—C. W. McCampbell, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas.

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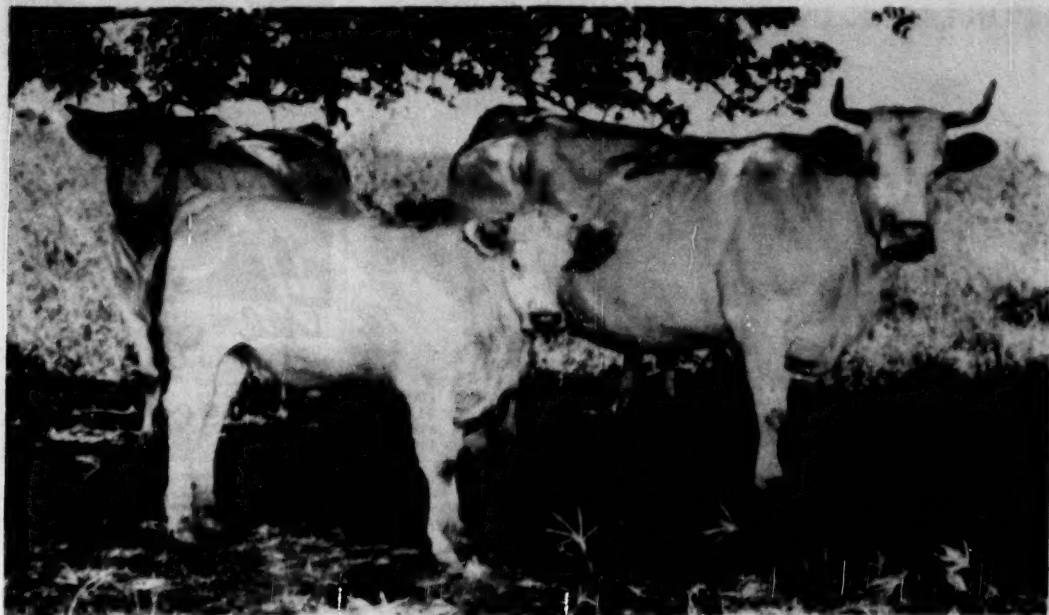


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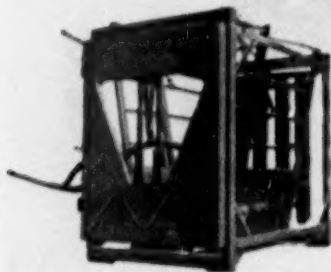
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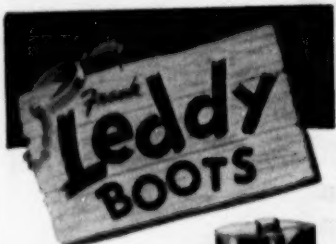
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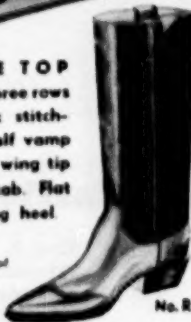
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Polled Herefords Show Great Progress in 1950

DON CHITTENDEN, executive secretary of the American Polled Hereford Association, reports that the breed made rapid strides during the past year and that several new records were established.

Registrations increased 30 per cent over the previous year and were the largest in history. More animals were recorded during the past five years than during the first 40 years of the association. Registrations to date exceed 425,000.

There were 620 new members joining the association in 1950, a substantial increase over 1949 and more than 2,500 men bought Polled Herefords for the first time.

Polled Hereford breeders held 115 public auctions in 28 states at which 6,948 head sold for a total of \$4,565,793, an average of \$657 per head. Of this number, 2,677 were bulls, averaging \$780, and 4,271 females averaged \$609. Of the total bulls, 342 sold for \$1,000 or more for a total of \$779,405, averaging \$2,281; and 433 females selling for \$1,000 or more brought \$677,165, an average of \$1,564.

The top bull of the year was Essar Domestic W, sold by P. C. Campbell of Oklahoma to Joe Bridwell of Texas for \$27,150. A new record for a Polled Hereford female was established in the sale by A. G. Rolfe of Maryland to C. C. Potter of Pennsylvania at \$11,000.

Circle M Ranch, Senatobia, Miss., established the highest sale with an average of \$2,731. The 10 highest ranking Polled Hereford sale of the year follow:

1. Circle M, Mississippi	\$2,731
2. Penola-Tate, Mississippi	1,900
3. National Polled Hereford Sale, Kansas City, Mo.	1,797
4. A. G. Rolfe, Maryland	1,764
5. National Western Polled Sale, Denver, Colo.	1,607
6. C. K. Munsell, Nebraska	1,490
7. R. C. Malone, Mississippi	1,469
8. North Carolina Polled Hereford Breeders	1,301
9. Circle K, Texas	1,151
10. Joe Gerard, Arkansas	1,125

Mid-Texas Hereford Breeders' Sale

SUMMARY

29 bulls	\$27,000; avg.	\$934
25 females	13,520; avg.	541
54 head	40,520; avg.	834

THE twenty-three breeders consigning to the Mid-Texas Hereford Breeders' sale at Stephenville, January 8 scored their best sale with the average \$237 greater than last year. Jim Hering, McGregor, Texas, judged the cattle before the sale.

The top price was \$2,000, paid by James Boddy, Henrietta, Texas, for LC Mixer 6th, an October, 1949, grandson of WHR Proud Mixer 21st, consigned by Lee Campbell, Dublin, Texas. Muir Ranch, Aledo, Texas, was one of the larger buyers, including among its purchases the champion and second top bull, Blue Bonnet Domino, a son of N Prince Domino 14th, consigned by F. R. Shannon, Stephenville, for which they paid \$1,600.

J. E. Vaughn, Marfa, Texas, topped the females, paying \$390 for KC Byrd Axtell, by KC Don Axtell 3rd, consigned by G. M. Cook, Stephenville, and also bought a full sister, KC Betty Axtell, at \$975.

It was the best offering ever presented by the association and bidding was brisk throughout the sale. Walter Britten, College Station, was the auctioneer.



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Roy B. Davis Elected Member of Farm Credit Board

STERLING C. EVANS, general agent of the Farm Credit Administration of Houston, announces the election of Roy B. Davis as a member of the Farm Credit Board for the Tenth Farm Credit District.

Mr. Davis was born in McGregor, Texas. He graduated from the Lubbock High School and Texas A. & M. College. For a number of years he served as county agent for Gaines, Terry, and Hale Counties, leaving this work to become manager of the Cooperative Creamery in Plainview, Texas. In 1938 he was elected secretary of the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, and in 1942 he became vice president and secretary of that bank. He resigned in 1943 to accept his present connection as manager of the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill at Lubbock, Texas, which is one of the largest cottonseed oil mills in Texas.

Mr. Davis will serve as a director of the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Houston, the Production Credit Corporation of Houston, and the Federal Land Bank of Houston.

New Lespedeza Circular

U P-TO-DATE information on the perennial lespedeza of value in this country as crops for forage and soil holding is included in the U. S. Department of Agriculture Circular 863, "Sericea and Other Perennial Lespedezas for Forage and Soil Conservation." This is a revision of an earlier circular by the late A. J. Pieters.

Ninety per cent of the publication deals with sericea lespedeza (now called *L. cuneata* by international botanical authority) which was first tried out here a little more than 50 years ago. The other important crop lespedeza in this country are Common and Korean, both annuals.

The authors of the new publication are from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the Soil Conservation Service. They have brought together all practical information available on sericea—the plant itself, cultural practices, weed control, diseases, hay, silage, pasture, seed, wildlife uses, and use in soil conservation.

A copy of Circular 863 may be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Agricultural Employer's Social Security Tax Guide

SINCE Social Security benefits have been extended to farm employees, employers of agricultural labor will be required to report and pay Social Security taxes on the wages paid to their employees. The Bureau of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., has just issued Circular A. Agricultural Employer's Social Security Tax Guide and all employers of agricultural workers should have a copy of this circular which contains instructions for the reporting and payment of employer and employee taxes on the wages of farm employees including workers who perform services of a household nature in or about the private home of the employer on a farm operated for profit. The circular includes tables showing amounts to be deducted and etc.



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Quarter Horse Show at San Antonio Exposition

A QUARTER Horse Show and Cutting Horse Contest will be held during the San Antonio Livestock Exposition, Feb. 16-25, at the Coliseum, according to stock show manager, James F. Grote.

The Quarter Horse Show shall consist of Halter and Performance classes, with \$2,700 in premiums being offered by the San Antonio show.

Cutting horse owners will compete for \$2,000 in prize money plus entry fees during the 15 performances of the Everett Colborn World's Championship Rodeo.

Approximately \$1,650 in premiums is being offered in the Halter Classes, with trophies being awarded by the American Quarter Horse Association for the Grand Champion Stallion, Mare and Gelding. Trophies will also be awarded to the best Get-of-Sire and the best Produce-of-Dam.

In the performance classes, exhibitors of reining horses will vie for more than \$900 in premiums. The four horses making the highest score will perform in the Championship class in the February 24 rodeo performance.

Competition in the Quarter Horse Show starts 9:00 A. M. February 23 and continues through the 24th. Cutting horses begin their contest February 15 in the first go-round.

The San Antonio show has the approval of the American Quarter Horse Association and the National Cutting Horse Association and will be under the direct supervision of the San Antonio Livestock Exposition.

Entry fees for Halter classes are \$5

and reining classes \$10. Cutting horse entry fees are set at \$75 per horse. Entries will be accepted for 175 stalls. Closing date for both Quarter and Cutting horses is February 15, 1951.

Premium list for the Horse Show can be obtained from James F. Grote, secretary-manager, San Antonio Livestock Exposition, Box 1746, San Antonio, Texas.

Championship High School Rodeo June 21-23

THE fifth annual State Championship High School Rodeo, sponsored by the Hallettsville FFA Chapter, will be held June 21, 22, and 23 in Hallettsville, Texas.

Any boy or girl who is a regular student during this 1950-51 school year in the twelfth grade or below in Texas may enter. There will be five events for boys bare back bronc riding, bulldogging, both breakaway and tiedown calf roping, and a cutting horse contest. There will be two contests for girls—a cutting horse contest and a clover-leaf barrel race.

Entries close May 1, 1951, and since there are no entry fees, any interested student should write now to Claude Mullins, Hallettsville, Texas, for an entry blank. Valuable and appropriate prizes will be announced later.

All contestants placing in one of the four places in any of the contests at the State championship show will be eligible to enter all events at the National Championship High School Rodeo to be held in Sulphur, Louisiana, next August.

The Cattleman is the most widely read publication of its kind in the country.

Concho Hereford Association Fourth Annual Sale

SUMMARY			
32 bulls	\$52,935; avg.	\$1,623	
7 females	5,035; avg.	720	
59 head	\$57,970; avg.	1,344	

WITH 24 bulls selling at one thousand dollars or more, the fourth annual sale held by the Concho Hereford Association was the best ever held. It was almost entirely a bull sale, since only seven females were offered, but bidding on the bulls was brisk throughout the sale. H. A. Fitzhugh, manager of Straus-McDina Hereford Ranch, San Antonio, judged the cattle before the sale.

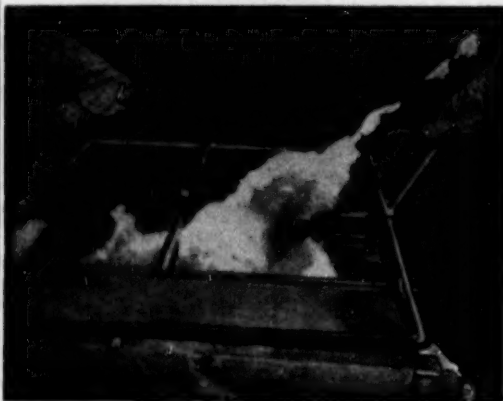
The top price was \$2,275, paid by C. N. Deaton, Gordon, Texas, for Star Domino 166th, an August, 1948, son of Star Domino 371st, consigned by Libb Wallace & Son, Sonora, Texas. Deaton bought eleven head at the sale.

The second top was \$2,000, paid by R. L. Henderson, San Angelo, for HAW Regality by WHR Regality 34th, consigned by H. A. Wimberly, San Angelo.

The top female also came from the Libb Wallace & Son consignment. She was Miss Star, a daughter of Star Domino 371st and out of a Real Silver Domino 44th dam. She sold bred to Star Domino 83rd for \$1,650 to Kenneth Smith, Marfa, Texas.

The second top on females was scored by the reserve champion, N. B. Real Daisette 2nd, consigned by Nun-Betta Hereford Ranch, Big Lake, Texas. She was bred to TO True Mold and sold to J. W. Cox, Garden City, Texas, for \$1,000. Walter Britten, College Station, Texas, conducted the auction.

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C. J. Benson, Knox City	- - - 1 bull
Ellen Scott, Vero	- - - 1 bull
O. B. Miller, Gililand	- - - 1 bull
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& Chamberlain, Clarendon	- - - 53 heifers

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Appaloosas Gain National and State Recognition

THE Appaloosa Horse, formerly bred by Nez Perce and named after the Palouse Country by early explorers and pioneers, has recently received the approval of the National Stallion Board and the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State of Idaho.

The Appaloosa Horse Club, the breed association and registry for Appaloosas, was organized in 1938 with the following objectives: To collect records and historical data relating to the origin of Appaloosas; to file records and issue certificates of registration for animals thought to be fit foundation stock of the breed; to preserve, improve and standardize the breed of spotted horses known in the Northwest as Appaloosas.

Each year in the latter part of June the National Appaloosa Horse Show is held at Lewiston, Idaho, and draws top Appaloosas from nearly every state in the West and the three Western Provinces of Canada. At present the Appaloosa Horse Club is publishing the first complete book on Appaloosas entitled "The Appaloosa Horse." It includes the complete history of the Appaloosa; his qualities and uses; his type and conformation; and the Vol. 11 Appaloosa Stud Book.

Importance of Phosphorus in Feed for Beef Cattle

GAINS of steer calves were trebled and the amount of feed needed to produce 100 pounds of gain was slashed 1370 pounds by the addition of a very small amount of phosphorus to the ration, according to recently completed experiments by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station.

This startling result confirms experiments which have been conducted in past years by the animal husbandry department of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Montana experiment was conducted to show the importance of adding phosphorus to the ration in areas where phosphorus is deficient. The extra phosphorus cost less than 15 cents per animal a year.

In the experiment, the amount of phosphorus was controlled. The lot of steer calves which made such rapid gains received an adequate amount—two tenths per cent (0.2%) of the ration. Each calf gained nearly one and a half pounds per day and required only 623 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of gain, thus showing how tremendously important a small amount of phosphorus can be.

Another lot had feed with .14 per cent phosphorus in the ration. These calves gained less than a half pound per day and required 1993 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain.

These results show that phosphorus deficiency reduces the use steers make of feed consumed, dulls their appetite and reduces the amount of feed consumed.

Stockmen can find out whether a phosphorus supplement is advisable in their areas by consulting local veterinarians or county extension agents.

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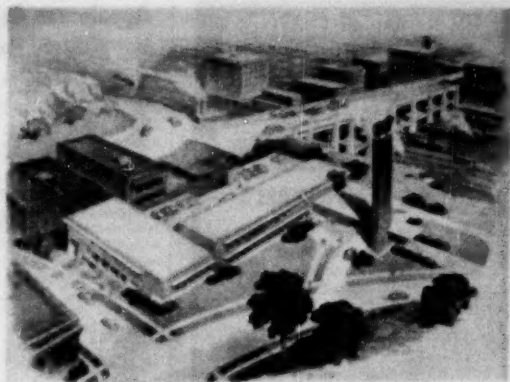
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On the basis of five readers per issue The Cattleman is read by more than 180,000 ranch folk. Reach this market by advertising in The Cattleman.

Architect's drawing of the proposed new headquarters of the American Hereford Association in Kansas City. The new location is four blocks west of the present headquarters.



Hereford Association to Build New Headquarters

THE American Hereford Association has drawn up plans and will soon call for bids on a new modern office building which will more than double the present office structure of the headquarters in Kansas City. Total cost of the grounds, landscaping and building will be around one million dollars.

The site chosen by the building committee composed of E. L. Scott, Phoenix, Ariz.; Secretary Jack Turner; John J. Vanier, Brookville, Kans.; and E. F. Fisher, Romeo, Mich., is four blocks west of the present structure.

Two four story apartment buildings, seven old houses and several other buildings will be razed to make way for the new Hereford headquarters.

The new structure, which it is hoped will be completed about the middle of 1952, will give the association 45,000 square feet of space, affording ample room for operations of the organization which has long outstripped the facilities of the present building at 300 West Eleventh, which was built in 1920. At that time the association was registering

around 100,000 head of cattle annually and had 15 employees. Last year the association registered 426,000 head and employed 135 persons. The association boasts of 17,000 members in the United States and several foreign countries and must keep approximately 70,000 separate accounts for its members.

The new building will be in the shape of a block S, with three basic levels. It will be located on a bluff overlooking a broad valley and will afford a commanding view of the Kaw and Missouri Rivers and the West Bottoms area in which the stock yards are located. It will be built of brick and stone, with extensive use of glass, and will be completely air conditioned. Parking space for about 65 motor cars will be provided at the rear of the building and eight cars will be accommodated inside the building on the ground floor level.

The building has been designed by Architect Joe Radotinsky to fit operations of the association and will represent what is considered to be a model structure for a breed association.

Brown County Polled Hereford Sale

SUMMARY

32 bulls	\$31,405; avg.	\$981
13 females	10,523; avg.	810
45 head	41,928; avg.	932

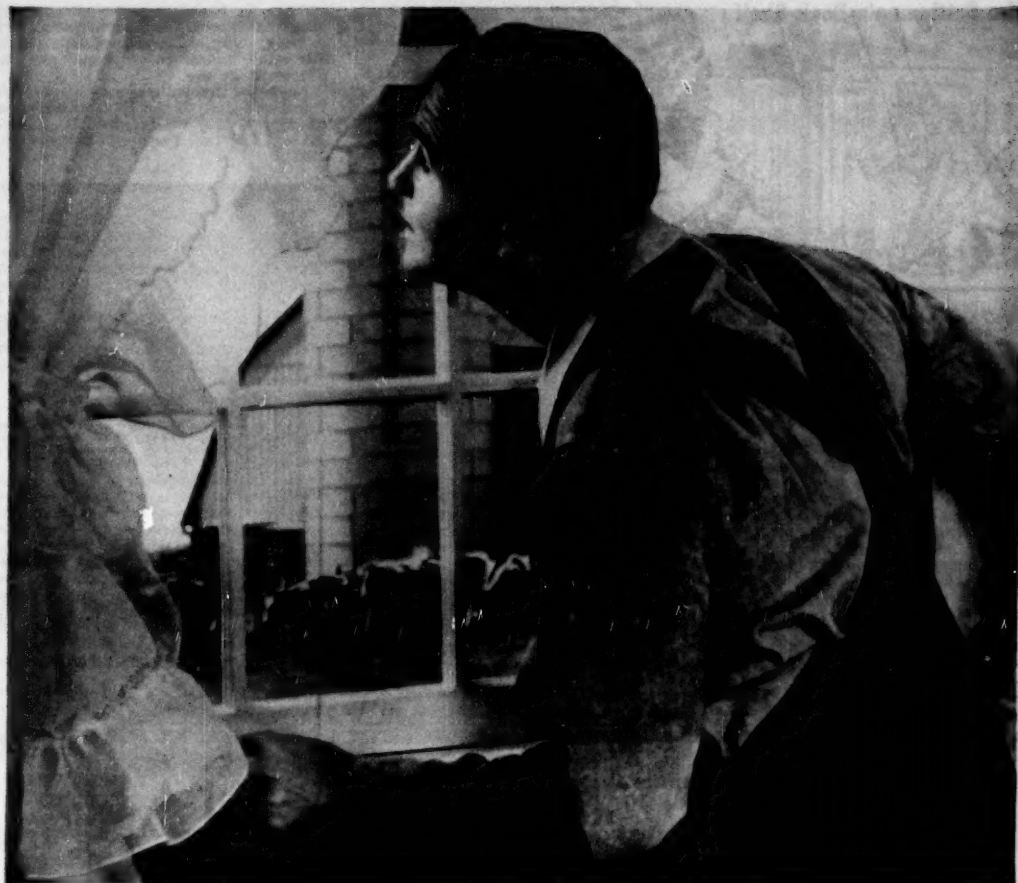
THE fifteenth annual sale held by the Brown County Polled Hereford Breeders Association at Brownwood, Texas, January 20 was the best ever held by the association, with the average more than \$300 higher than last year. Buyers from Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico were represented in the sales.

R. A. Halbert, Sonora, Texas, topped both the bulls and the females on a son and daughter of Domestic Mischief 6th. The champion bull was HHR Domestic Mischief 297th, which sold to J. W. Winkel & Son, Llano, Texas, at \$5,100, and the champion heifer, Miss Domestic Mischief 63d, went to L. Ranch, formerly the McFarland Ranch, now owned by Law Brothers, at \$2,500. Claude McInnis, Byrds, Texas, sold the reserve champion

bull, Bonny B Mischief 26th, by Bonny B Domino 1st, to Chester Hyde, Crowley, La., for \$2,500. Halbert sold Princess Mischief 21st, by Domestic Mischief 74th, to R. R. Woodward, Uvalde, Texas, for \$1,000, and O. J. Pepper, Brownwood, paid a similar price for HHR Ellen Mischief, the reserve champion female, also from the Halbert herd.

Walter Barret, Comanche, Texas, judged the cattle before the sale. Walter Britten, College Station, Texas, was the auctioneer.





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today, you will reap \$4 in ten short years. You save and earn at the same time.

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The Cattleman



The Cattleman's Book Shelf



PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT. by B. W. Allred; Sheep and Goat Raiser Magazine, San Angelo, Texas; 347 pp.; \$5. Order from The Cattleman Book Dept., 418 East Weatherford, Fort Worth, Texas.

The long felt need for a basic readable book on agriculture's most important crop—grass—is filled by Mr. Allred's new volume.

The author, the past five years, has headed the U. S. Soil Conservation Service range work program in the Western Gulf Region, has treated his subject authoritatively and interestingly.

The book is ideal for the rancher, farmer, student of agriculture.

Sample chapter headings include "Plant Roots and Soil Life," "Range Conservation and Cultivated Grasses," "Cool Season Grasses," "Grass Causing External Injury to Livestock," and "Ranch Planning for Soil, Water and Grass Conservation."

Additionally, Mr. Allred's book includes a detailed chart setting forth seedling recommendations for grasses, a list-

ing of plants by both common and scientific names, a compilation of supplementary reading, and a comprehensive glossary.

Color reproductions of oil paintings by Charles M. Russell and Frederic Remington lend character to the volume.

MORE AND BETTER GRASS. A 24-page well-illustrated booklet describing the use of the Marden Duplex Brush and Wood Cutters.

A valuable piece of literature for those who have brush and weed problems. Copies may be secured free by writing Marden Manufacturing Co., Auburndale, Florida, and mentioning The Cattleman.

PUBLIC LIVESTOCK MARKETS. A 50-page booklet issued by the American Stockyards Association.

It answers 25 questions asked most often about public livestock markets. Copies may be secured without cost by writing The Fort Worth Stockyards, Room 100, Livestock Exchange Bldg., Fort Worth 6, Texas, and mentioning The Cattleman.

INDICATORS OF THE SOUTHWESTERN RANGE CONDITIONS by M. W. Talbot, senior forest ecologist, California Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service.

This thirty-five-page bulletin called the Farmers' Bulletin No. 1782, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is a very important booklet and should be in the hands of every stockman, as it gives valuable information so that he may know when he has grazed his range to a degree that will still insure an equal or greater production of forage in the years to follow.

Accurate judging of range conditions—being able to determine from present evidence whether the range is actually improving, or whether it is "going downhill"—is essential. The purpose of this

bulletin is to point out indicators of range conditions, their significance, how to detect deterioration in its early stages and other indicators of proper and improper range use.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained free by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and asking for the Farmers' Bulletin No. 1782.

MODERN FARM MACHINES BRING BACK THE RANGE.

This is a sixteen-page booklet issued by the J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin, and is a helpful companion piece to the full-color moving picture of the same title. It is very well illustrated and will be helpful to any one interested in conserving and improving his range. Copies may be secured free of charge by writing to the J. I. Case Company at the above address and mentioning The Cattleman.

VERTICAL FARM DIVERSIFICATION. by D. Howard Duane; The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma; 184 pp.; \$2.75. May be ordered from The Cattleman Book Department, 418 East Weatherford, Fort Worth, Texas.

In an age of industrial progress, the American farmer is still faced with the problems that plagued his father. He buys in a retail market and sells all of his produce at wholesale. If he markets livestock, he accepts a shrinkage figure set by the buyer and pays the cost of transportation to market. In a period of declining prices, he is expected to take the residual portion after many middlemen have got their percentage. In a period of rising prices, the costs he pays outrun his profits.

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Quarter Horse Show

The Quarter Horse Show will be a part of the 16th Annual L. S. U. Livestock Show to be held in Baton Rouge on March 3rd through the 9th, 1951.

In addition to Halter Classes, there will be Reining Classes, plus a Cutting Class at each performance of the rodeo. Horses in the Cutting Class must qualify on Saturday morning, March 3rd.

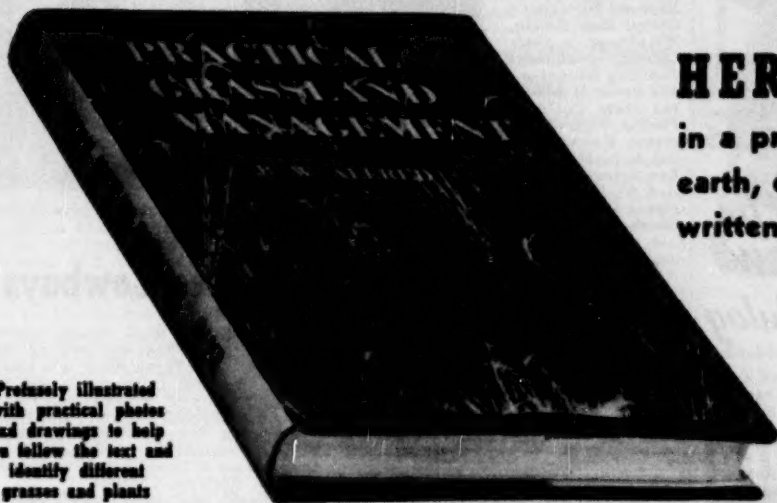
Trophies, ribbons, and cash awards of \$100 in each class will be given. No entry fees. No stall fees.

File entries with W. M. Babin, Box 8637, University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Deadline for entries will be Feb. 15, 1951.

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"Practical Grassland Management," by B. W. Allred, deals with the correct use and conservation of native and introduced grasses. The combined information in the 15 chapters of the book explains how grasses can be kept in a high state of productivity under correct grazing use.

Many of the important native and introduced grasses are described. Conservation grazing practices are discussed. Also, there are several examples of how landowners in soil conservation districts have made grassland conservation pay.

The way animals graze may be affected by the condition of the range, soil, steepness of slope, accessibility to water, presence or absence of shade, climate and many other factors which complicate sound grassland management. One chapter tells how best to meet such problems successfully.

Importance of grass for conservation is emphasized and seeding recommendations are given for 64 native and introduced grasses, including several important cultivated species. Included is a list of plant names, a glossary of range terms, a reference list and index.

F. G. RENNER
SAYS: Chief, Range Division, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D. C.

"The author writes from a wealth of practical knowledge and experience. Based on a stock ranch in southeastern Utah, he studied animal husbandry, range management and ecology in the agricultural college of that state and the University of Nebraska. No theorist, he operated a partnership ranch for several years, running cattle and sheep on the home ranch in Utah and sheep on both privately owned and public lands of Wyoming. Later he served as county agent in two stock-raising counties in Colo-

rado. Since 1935, he has been with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, first in charge of the range work for the northern plains states, and since 1945 in a similar capacity for the Western Gulf Region, comprising the four states of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. He is widely known to the readers of livestock journals and other magazines for his articles on livestock and grassland management problems."

PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT

By B. W. Allred

Edited by
H. M. PHILLIPS

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On the basis of five readers per issue The Cattleman is read by more than 150,000 ranch folk. Reach this market by advertising in The Cattleman.

National Intercollegiate Rodeo officers for 1951. Back row, left to right: Roy Reynolds, West Texas State College, Central Regional Director; George Massek, University of Arizona, Mountain Regional Director; Garnet Rose Kotkin, Washington State College, National Publicity Director; Bill Brock, Washington State College, Pacific Regional Director. Front row, left to right: Jackie Longbotham, Texas A. & M., Eastern Regional Director; Bill Guest, Hardin-Simmons University, President; Eldon Dudley, Oklahoma A. & M., Vice-President.



Texan Heads College Rodeo Cowboys

COLLEGIATE cowboys gathered for a post-Christmas parley December 28 and 29 at their third annual Intercollegiate Rodeo Convention held at the El Fidel Hotel in Albuquerque, New Mexico. These cultured cowhands represented over sixteen different colleges and universities all the way from Montana to Texas.

New officers elected were Bill Guest, 31-year-old war veteran from Hardin-Simmons University in Texas. This slow talking Texan is a top competitor in the bulldogging field and an all-around cowhand. Eldon Dudley, a hard working Oklahoma A. & M. boy, will be Bill's right hand man as vice president. Garnet Rose Kotkin, a gal veterinary student

from Washington State College, will fill the capacity of publicity director. Roy Reynolds, West Texas State, was chosen Central Regional Director; George Massek, University of Arizona, was chosen Mountain Regional Director; Bill Brock, Washington State College, was chosen Pacific Regional Director; and Jackie Longbotham of Texas A. & M. was chosen Eastern Regional Director.

To Harley May, six foot two, Deming, New Mexico, cowboy, goes our highest regards. His keen business head and unselfish attitude as last year's president has skyrocketed both the prestige and membership of the NIRA which the late Hank Finger, Jr., co-founded three years ago.

less failing farm properties on a paying basis, here gives a practical, down-to-earth solution to the farmer's biggest problem. It is vertical farm diversification—the act of carrying a farm operation one or more steps beyond actual production of raw materials. It consists in doing some of the tasks that are ordinarily left to middlemen or retailers—and getting paid for it! It means making a profit all the time, not merely by farming, and it points to the need for growing more and more of your most profitable crops.

Vertical farm diversification offers a route the farmer can take in joining industrialists and still remain the producer of his own raw materials. Obviously, this is one of the most important books on farming that has been written in recent years. It should become a manual for all who are interested in the land.

D. Howard Doane, the author, is associated with Doane Agricultural Service, Inc., with home offices in St. Louis, Missouri, and branches in many of the principal agricultural areas of the United States. He has been a frequent contributor to farming magazines and journals. The present book is the fruit of thought and experimentation going back fourteen years.

BIG HUGH, by Wellington Brink, the McMillan Company, 44 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Price \$1.25.

Big Hugh, the Father of Soil Conservation, by Wellington Brink, is a 167-page book, mostly about the man, Hugh

Bennett, who has been chiefly responsible for the wonderful work being done by the Soil Conservation Service in conserving the soil of America. The book is prefaced by Louis Bromfield and in it Mr. Brink, the author, tells of the miles of travel, both here and abroad, the hardships of rugged living, soil testing, lecturing, persuading and experiences of Hugh Bennett in his crusade for conservation of America's soil.

This is the story not only of an outstanding personality and his amazing achievements, but also the story of soil conservation itself, including the soil conservation districts, told with the gusto and optimism so characteristic of Big Hugh himself.

No tiller of the soil should fail to read this dramatic story of the man who has done so much to conserve America's greatest heritage—the soil.

Correction

To keep the records straight The Cattleman is pleased to correct a misstatement in the W. J. Largent ad appearing on page 109 in the January issue. The ad read that Publican Domino 173rd sold to DeMier Hereford Ranch, Miami, Okla., at four months of age for \$10,000. It was Publican Domino 238th (pictured) that sold to DeMier Hereford Ranch. Publican Domino 173rd is owned jointly by Johnston & Johnston, Madisonville, Texas, and Folsom, N. M., and W. J. Largent and Son, Merkel, Texas.

Brown County Hereford Brooders Sale

SUMMARY		
41 bulls	\$21,485; ave.	\$524
8 females	6,690; ave.	875
69 head	28,955; ave.	532

NINETEEN breeders contributed to the fifteenth annual Brown County registered Hereford sale at Brownwood January 19. The cattle were judged before the sale by Frank Jordan, Mason, Texas, who apparently did a good job of judging from the way the cattle sold.

The champion bull, CG Proud Mixer 702d, a January, 1950, son of HG Proud Mixer 1065th, consigned by Dorothea Griffin, Lawn, Texas, topped the sale at \$1,300, going to Mrs. W. R. Hickman, Coleman, Texas. The reserve champion, Plus Mischief 9th, by Plus Return 1st, consigned by M. D. Willhite, Dallas, sold to Milton Coker, Coleman, for \$1,200.

The top female and champion heifer, Princess Mill Iron 14th, consigned by Cox & McInnis, Byrds, Texas, sold to Lasy E Ranch, Round Mountain, Texas, for \$1,135. She was bred to Triumphant Duke 14th. Cox & McInnis also had the reserve champion female, Princess Mill Iron 19th, which sold to Jim Hering, McGregor, Texas, for \$995. She was also bred to Triumphant Duke 14th.

Most of the cattle were young and none was highly fitted.

Colonel Walter Britten, College Station, sold the cattle.

East Texas Hereford Breeders Plan Short Course and Sale

AT A MEETING of the East Texas Hereford Breeders Association held at Jacksonville January 10 it was decided to hold a sale on March 17 and also sponsor a short course early in May.

The sale will be held at the fairgrounds at Tyler and will be composed of consignments from members of the association.

Tentative days for the short course are May 1-3 and will include field trips to pastures and ranch set-ups.

Julius Bergfeld, Tyler, is president of the association. O. M. Boren, vice president, and J. E. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

Directors are: Allen Goforth, Jacksonville; Claude Gannaway, Jacksonville; Mrs. E. D. Loeckey, Troup; Wayne Milligan, Streetman; M. D. Willhite, Dallas; Dr. John L. Dean, Jr., Crockett; M. A. Walker, Waco; Henry Childress, Ore City; W. R. Gollihar, Whitney; Joe Zepa, Tyler; G. W. Rice, Alto; F. D. Jones, Dallas; Mrs. R. E. Marech, Houston; Charles W. Aiken, Terrell; H. R. Stroube, Jr., Corsicana.

New Type Poison Proves Effective for Farm Rodents

A NEW rat-killer product made from a chemical known as wafarin, promises to spell doom to harmful rodents, according to G. A. Bieberdorf, Oklahoma A. & M. College entomologist.

Wafarin, developed at the University of Wisconsin during recent years, has proved effective in destroying both rats and mice. Mixed with dry bait, such as bread crumbs, laying mash or stock food, wafarin has a toxic effect on rodents, Bieberdorf explained. Three or four doses are usually required before the poison proves fatal, he added.

Relatively harmless to dogs, cats and other small animals in small quantities, wafarin destroys the common variety of mice and rats, Bieberdorf pointed out. Other popular types of poisons are effective against only one or two kinds of rats, and ineffective against mice, the A. & M. entomologist explained.

Wafarin has been placed on the market by government release and is available in unrestricted sale.

An Early Day Cattle Dipping Accident

By C. M. BLASINGAME

AROUND the turn of the century when the lanky Longhorn had given way to a better bred animal, cattlemen pondered the problem of stock damage from vermin and insects, and better ideas for livestock protection from such pests, by means of the dipping vat, took root. Today, livestock ranchers everywhere are well acquainted with the various, easily-applied dips and sprays that safely and economically comfort animals during the months they suffer from these annoyances. But before all this reached the safety stage, men made mistakes and witnessed many unfortunate accidents from lack of experience and understanding.

It was on a Texas ranch, the spring of 1904, that a frightful accident occurred which brought realization of the danger wrapped up in some of the common practices. At the time, one method of ridding the smaller bunches of stock of lice was to corral them, and by using an old broom or rags, spread Beaumont Oil—a substance quite widely used at the time—completely over their frame. This treatment thoroughly rid them of parasites.

During spring roundup on this ranch, a bunch of lousy steers were being doused with Beaumont Oil before they were turned loose on the range where, their tormentors dead, they would shed off slick and fatten rapidly on spring forage.

While oiling one corral full of stock an unbranded yearling showed up; without suspecting serious consequences preparations were made to brand it. Since there was but one, a rope was flipped over his head, several cowboys grabbed hold and downed him. When another cowboy set the hot iron on the oil-drenched hide, it smoked momentarily before bursting into flame which spread like lightning over the entire critter.

The flames burned the men, themselves considerably covered with oil, the struggling animal kicked loose and bolted in among the other oil-soaked cattle in the corral, and seconds later the whole works was ablaze. The bawling, pained steers stampeded, preventing cowboys from doing much for them. To have let them out of the corral wouldn't have helped them, and would have endangered others.

Cowboys beat at the flames with saddle blankets and what water was available but most of the corral full died or had to be killed. A few managed to survive, burns healed to scars, but eventually they fattened and were shipped to market. Thus cattlemen learned that the hot iron and oil could mean disaster—one more step forward toward the modern methods and spray products we know today.



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Lice Damage to Hides and Skins

Editor's Note—This is another of a series of articles on hide and skin defects which will be published by The Cattleman. They are written and prepared by Fred O'Flaherty and William T. Roddy of the Tanners' Council and Research Laboratory, University of Cincinnati, and Lewis B. Jackson, Director, Hide Bureau, Tanners' Council of America. These articles are from a booklet entitled, *Hide and Skin Defects*, published by the Hide Bureau, Tanners' Council of America, Inc., 100 Gold St., New York, N. Y. Copies of this booklet may be secured free by writing to the address above.

ANIMAL lice are small parasites which regardless of species or variety live at the expense of the animal host. There are in general two species of lice for each species of animal; they are the so-called sucking lice and the biting lice. There are two varieties of the sucking louse and one of the biting species.

The parasitologist distinguishes a short nose and a long nose variety of sucking louse. In general they are about 1/8 of an inch long and 1/8 to 1/4 as wide as they are long. If collected on a black cloth or paper they can be seen with the naked eye as light blue specks, when viewed in a bright light.

If observed under a pocket lens, there can be seen a distinct head, a chest from which three pairs of legs arise, and a well-filled abdomen. Males and females are distinguishable and after mating the female lays eggs, called nits, on the hair close to the skin. It requires about two weeks for the eggs to hatch and a shorter period for maturing. The young females are then ready to begin an egg-laying period. The lice spend their entire life's period on the animal and the rate of multiplication is most rapid under favorable conditions. Lice of any species on an animal cause it to be unthrifty.

Lice, either the biting or sucking varieties, cause damage to the skin. Blood is drawn and germ life thus finds ready places to cause infection. The lesions are not always readily seen in the early stages but shortly the animal loses its hair in the affected spots, which often become raw and bleed from the animal rubbing itself.

Lice not only live at the expense of the animal but they are also a serious liability because they are the intermediate host in the spread of tape worms. The adult tape worms live in the intestinal tract of the animal affected, lay eggs which are voided and eaten by the lice, after which the worm begins to develop in the louse. If the cattle in licking should swallow the louse, the worm embryo develops to form a mature tape worm in the intestine of the animal, adding to the wear and tear on the animal.

Lice are expensive; they cost the livestock industry large sums of money every year. The grade of meat from lice-infested animals is poor and undesirable and the leather produced from the skin is inferior. The grain surface of the leather is scarred and the inflammation at the site where the lice attach themselves produces a loose spot which readily decomposes. On the under side of calf leather, for instance, when lice are present, small voids are seen.

Lice are easily destroyed. Cleanliness is the keynote in ridding a herd of lice or any other external parasite. Clean, light and well-ventilated quarters are essential. Lice-destroying dips should be used also. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has prepared Farmers' Bulletin No. 909 entitled "Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them," which may be secured by writing to Washington.

'Grubby' Livestock Bring Lower Price, Drop in Production

CATTLE grub infested animals bring less on the market and fall off in production at home.

According to D. E. Howell, Oklahoma A. & M. College entomologist, it is the wise and alert cattleman who keeps a sharp lookout for the grub during the early winter season. Every year the state cattle industry suffers severe losses from this pest.

The cycle of the grub is one which deals misery to cattle all the way. The adult grub, the heel fly, attacks cattle during spring months causing the cattle to run in frenzied fright. The heel fly, as the name implies, usually lays its eggs near the heels of its host.

In a few days the eggs hatch and the larvae penetrate the hide and start their journey to the back of the animal. They stop over for several months in the abdominal and chest cavities and in the late fall months migrate through the muscular tissues of the back. Finally the grub reaches the under surface of the hide on the animal's back. Here it causes a lump or swelling.

Soon after the hide is reached, Howell pointed out, the grubs cut small holes through which to breathe. When the tiny holes appear is the cattleman's cue to

start the control. An animal marketed with more than three holes in its hide results in a one-cent decrease per pound for the hide.

Howell recommended using seven and one-half pounds of derris containing five per cent rotenone in 100 gallons of water. The spray should be applied under 400 pounds pressure with a drive nozzle. The nozzle should be held eight inches from the animal's back while the treatment is being made.

"Where only a few animals are to be treated one part derris powder and two parts pyrethrin or dusting sulphur applied as dust and rubbed in the back will provide good control," Howell said.

The entomologist emphasized that these treatments must be repeated at monthly intervals as the grubs keep appearing in the backs of the animals for three or four months.

Howell cautioned against extracting the grubs by hand because if the grub is broken underneath the hide, poisoning results which oftentimes endangers the animal's life.

**74th Annual Convention
TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN
CATTLE RAISERS ASS'N
Dallas, Texas, Mar. 12-14, 1951**

Great Need for More Livestock Research

DISCUSSING the subject of Livestock Research at the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Production in Chicago, Dr. Leslie Johnson, Lincoln, Nebraska, Regional Coordinator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Administration, stated that fifty years of struggling with the unknown of animal breeding has produced a vast amount of information.

"This information," he declared, "is slowly changing the arts and practices of animal breeding that were established thousands of years ago by trial and error methods. More information is needed, however, if man is to mold the heredity of his animals to meet his present-day needs. Large scale breeding projects with farm animals appear likely to yield much valuable information."

Dr. Johnson emphasized the fact that if animal husbandmen are ever to reach their goal, the first hard miles must be

covered as well as the last glorious ones. "It appears to me," he said, "that in our over-all animal husbandry improvement program, it is better to work on teaching, extension, nutrition, breeding and management together, rather than to try to solve any one or two at a time."

Reviewing fifty years of animal breeding in this country, Dr. Johnson declared that in looking to the future he predicted that animal breeding research would continue to develop in magnitude and quality. He said that producers everywhere are informed about the possibilities of research and are pressing research stations for facts and methods. He also predicted that future farm and animal breeding studies will be more closely coordinated with laboratory investigations.

McAllen Again Ready to Entertain Cattlemen

TOURS of cattle ranches in the Lower Rio Grande Valley are being arranged this winter for visiting breeders and feeders of the Midwest and Rocky Mountain states. The tours are in charge of Bill Pate, widely known Brahman breeder, who heads the livestock committee of the McAllen Chamber of Commerce.

Archie Adams of Wichita, Kan., a cattle and horse breeder, arrived at McAllen in January to preside at meetings of the Texas Plaza de Toros, a department of the McAllen livestock committee. The Plaza de Toros, composed of cattlemen who spend their winters in the Texas Valley, meets periodically to chew the fat and talk cow men's lingo.

Garcia Bros., D. Guerra and Sons and El Texano ranch, owned by Bill and Joe Pate, last winter entertained the winter visitor livestock men with luncheons and barbecues, and Pate took them on a complimentary chartered bus trip to various ranches.

McAllen specializes in making itself the winter home for cattlemen of the Southwest, Midwest and Rocky Mountain states. The livestock men also meet to hear livestock problems discussed by animal husbandry experts, and frequently go to Mexico, only 15 minutes south of McAllen to visit mammoth pastures in that country.

Pacific International Schedules Angus Show

A NATIONAL Aberdeen-Angus Show has been scheduled in conjunction with the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at North Portland, Oregon, October 5 to 13, 1951.

In making this announcement, show officials state that \$10,000 in premiums will be offered. The Pacific International affords a great setting for a National Angus Show, according to Frank Richards of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, which has joined with the Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association to make this event possible.

The Pacific slope offers breeders of beef cattle vast opportunities of expansion. California, Oregon and Washington have shown great increases in population in recent years and now produce less than half of their meat needs.

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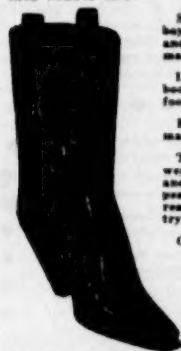
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Late Winter Is Critical Feed Period

SPRING pastures may be just around the corner but winter can still steal your cattle profits if you don't feed properly.

The most critical need for supplemental feed comes in February and early March. Dry winter pasture is very low in protein and phosphorus content and the volume of grazing may be low.

Louisiana Extension Specialist W. T. Cobb warns that if cattle lose too much weight, trouble begins. He says, "Beef steak is an extremely costly feed for cattle". Supplemental feed at this season may be your best investment in this year's cattle profits.

Well-wintered cattle are in the best condition to make most efficient use of good pastures next spring and summer. They produce stronger calves, give more milk and breed promptly for next year's calf crop. The cow that loses too much weight in the winter is not producing efficiently while she regains this weight in the spring and summer. Also, the cow that has produced a weak or dead calf because of the lack of winter feed adds nothing to your cattle profits.

Protein is the most common deficiency in dry winter forage. When grass begins to mature the protein content drops rapidly. Winter weathering causes further losses in protein content and by February most dry grass has only one-third as much protein as when young and green. The phosphorus content of the forage is reduced in the same manner. Most cattlemen like to feed cottonseed cake, meal or pellets in the winter months

to supply the deficient protein and phosphorus and help cattle make better use of the dry winter forage.

When the volume of forage is low, feed some dry roughage such as hay, cottonseed hulls or silage. Cattle store vitamin A in their bodies while grazing green forage and most cattle on pasture obtain enough winter weeds or grass to supply vitamin A. But, if cattle have no, had any green material for 45 to 60 days, feed 7 to 10 pounds of legume or bright-green hay, per head twice weekly.

Range cows usually need about 2 pounds of cottonseed cake, per head daily, in late winter weeks. Increase this allowance if severe weather restricts grazing. If cows calve before pastures green up, feed 2½ to 3 pounds of cake or cottonseed pellets to insure good milk flow.

Farm herds need 1½ to 2 pounds of cottonseed meal or pellets during winter months when green pasture is not available. When forage in pastures or stalk fields becomes scarce, feed some dry roughage such as hay or cottonseed hulls. When pasture is not available, feed 15 to 20 pounds of dry roughage or 40 to 50 pounds of silage.

Give calves and replacement heifers all the roughage they will eat when pastures are poor. Weaned calves need 1 to 1½ pounds of meal, per head daily. Heifers develop rapidly and mature early when fed liberally. They need 1 to 2 pounds of cottonseed meal or cake.

Feeder yearlings and older steers develop frame and size when wintered on 1 to 1½ pounds of meal, cake or cottonseed pellets in addition to plenty of dry grass or roughage. It is usually best not

to feed grain to wintering steers if they are to be grazed for extended periods on spring and summer pastures.

Wheat Poisoning

FARMERS are warned that cattle which have grazed too long on wheat pastures may "go crazy" while being shipped to market.

Stricken cows are easily excited and may attack human beings. They lose coordination and eventually are unable to stand.

Symptoms often appear when cows become disturbed as they are being loaded for shipment to market. Death losses in transit may run as high as 40 per cent.

The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association reported that the ailment, called wheat poisoning or grass staggers, apparently is brought on by a lowering of mineral levels in an animal's body.

The condition develops when cattle have been on wheat pasture for 30 days or longer. Chemical studies of the blood of affected animals show that the normal ratio between magnesium and calcium becomes distorted, and the amounts of both minerals drop. Blood sugar also falls off.

Lack of magnesium causes nervous excitability, while the low calcium level may bring on unconsciousness. Many affected cows die.

The AVMA journal quoted a report from Texas A. & M. College showing that stricken animals may be saved if treated soon enough. The treatment calls for injections of mineral solutions directly into the blood stream.

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Texas Livestock Markets' Review

Price Range at Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio During Past Month

FORT WORTH Trade on the Fort Worth livestock market during January was featured by a sharp rise in prices for practically all classes. Prices paid for many classes of cattle and calves and also sheep and lambs were the highest ever paid on the local market.

Receipts during the first three weeks of January showed an increase of about 3,100 cattle and 3,500 hogs compared with the same period a year ago. Calves showed a decrease of about 650 head and sheep 3,200 head for the same period a year ago. Offerings in the cattle yards were largely light weight yearlings and cows.

Recent values compared with a month ago show good and choice slaughter steers and yearlings \$3.00@3.50 higher, heifers \$2.00@3.50 higher and utility and commercial steers and yearlings are \$1.00@2.50 higher. Cows are from \$1.00@3.50 higher, with good cows up most. Most bulls are \$2.00@2.50 higher, with cutter bulls \$1.00@1.50 up. Slaughter calves are from \$2.00@5.00 higher, with common and medium grades up most. Stocker steers and yearlings are \$2.50@3.00 higher and stocker calves \$3.00@4.00 higher.

Most choice slaughter steers, yearlings and heifers turned recently from \$32.50@34.00 with one load of choice to prime 1,000 lb. steers at \$35.00. Good grades were reported from \$30.00@32.00, commercial \$27.00@30.00 and a small supply of utility \$26.00 downward.

A load of good cows reached \$26.50 and most beef cows sold from \$23.00@25.00, a few to \$26.00. Canners and cutters ranged from \$16.00@22.00. Odd good bulls sold up to \$28.25, with most bulls \$25.00@27.50. Low grade light weight bulls ranged down to \$22.00 and less.

Good slaughter calves crossed the scales from \$31.00@33.00, choice calves \$33.00@34.00, with a few to \$35.00. Common and medium slaughter calves turned from \$25.00@31.00 and culls from \$22.00@24.00.

Medium and good stocker and feeder steers and yearlings moved out recently from \$27.00@31.00 and choice yearlings \$32.00@33.00. Best two-year-old stockers

brought \$31.50. Medium and good stocker calves were in demand from \$28.00@34.00. Some around 500 lb. steer and heifer calves reached \$35.00, some light calves from \$37.50 up to \$40.00. Stocker cows moved out from \$21.00@26.25, mostly \$23.00@25.00.

Butcher hog prices on January 19th were \$1.00@1.25 higher than a month previous, with good and choice 190-280 lbs. selling mostly at \$20.75. The top toward the end of the month was \$21.25. Good and choice 290-375 lbs. sold recently from \$19.50@20.50 and 160-185 lb. weights from \$18.75@20.50. Around 40 per cent of the hogs offered were pigs and common and medium lights selling from \$10.00@17.00. Sows cleared recently from \$17.50@18.00. Feeder pigs moved up to \$18.00 the first two weeks of January, but supplies were well above the demand during the third week and trade very dull.

High wool prices have helped boost sheep and lamb prices and recent sales of slaughter lambs are \$2.00@3.00 higher than a month previous. Feeder lambs are around \$5.00 higher. Yearlings and aged sheep have been scarce. Choice club lambs topped at \$35.00. Good and choice slaughter and feeder woolled lambs sold from \$33.00@34.00 and shorn slaughter lambs from \$29.00@30.00, a few \$31.00. Cull to medium slaughter ewes ranged from \$13.00@17.50, and shorn feeder lambs \$25.00@30.00.

SAN ANTONIO Another period of general price advances on all cattle classes was recorded in trading on the San Antonio market during January. Slaughter steers and yearlings were \$1.00@1.50 higher, cows \$1.50@3.00 up, bulls \$1.00@2.00 higher and calves \$1.00@2.00 advance. Stocker classes also showed advances despite continued drought conditions. Stocker and feeder yearlings and lightweight steers were \$1.50@2.00 higher and stocker calves unevenly \$2.00@4.00 higher.

New all-time peaks were established during the period on slaughter steers and stocker calves.

Featuring the trade in the slaughter steer and yearling division was a 70-head

shipment of choice and prime 982-1,006 pound fed yearlings at \$33.50, and a 75-head shipment of choice and a few prime 1,003-pound experimentally fed offerings at \$34. Several lots good and low choice 600-800 pound yearlings made \$30.00@33.50. Commercial and goat 650-850 pound shortfeds turned at \$28.00@32.25. Utility and commercial steers moved at \$25.00@29.00.

Utility and commercial cows sold in a \$22.00@26.00 bracket, with a few lots of high-dressing Brahman-type offerings at \$26.60@27.00. Bulk cannors and cutters claimed \$17.00@21.50. Canner, cutter and utility bulls commanded \$23.00@26.50, with odd head commercial to \$27.00.

Good calves earned \$31.00@32.50 and occasionally to \$32.75. Bulk of medium sold at \$27.00@31.00 and common \$22.50@27.00.

Good and choice around 325 pound mixed steer and heifer stocker calves set a new peak for this market at \$35.00@36.00. Medium and good sold consistently at \$29.00@34.00. Brahman-type offerings turned \$29.50@33.00, few to \$34.25. Good and choice yearling feeder steers changed hands at \$30.00@32.50. Medium and good 990-1,131 pound stocker and feeder steers made \$28.00@31.00. Inferior and common cows earned \$18.00@22.00, medium \$23.00@25.00 and a few four-year-olds \$27.00@27.50.

Good and choice butcher sows were 75 cents higher but feeder pigs were mostly 50 cents lower with extremes \$1.00 off, as of Jan. 17, 1951. Bulk good and choice 170-280 pound barrows and gilts turned \$20.00@21.00. Sows claimed \$18.00@18.75. Good and choice 75 to 140 pound feeder pigs sold at \$16.00@17.00.

Fall shorn and woolled lambs also set a new all-time peak for this market during the period. Good and choice 96-99 pound woolled lambs turned at \$32.00@33.00 and good and choice 92-pound fall shorn at \$31.00. Medium and good 88-pound woolskins claimed \$29.75 and common and medium No. 1 pelt sold at \$25.00@25.50. Cull and common ewes and wethers secured \$12.75@15.00. Medium and good 70-80 pound feeder lambs took \$25.50@27.00 and around 350 head No.

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Common and medium shorn Angora and Spanish-type goats earned \$13.75@14.00. Angorus in the hair and Spanish-type claimed \$14.50@15.00. Kids sold in a \$4.00@6.00 per head price spread.

HOUSTON Slaughter cows and bulls were in broad demand during the entire past month at the Port City Stockyards. Slaughter calves moved well during the first part of the month but became harder to sell toward the close. Stocker demand was brisk with all suitable animals moving out readily.

The bulk of the grown cattle supplies consisted of slaughter cows with just an occasional small lot of steers being offered and bulls being offered in small lots and odd head. Calves to grade good were not plentiful with the greater portion of the receipts grading medium and lower. Whiteface and Brahman stocker calf offerings were about evenly divided.

The current month's salable totals amounted to approximately 2,100 cattle and 6,500 calves, less than one-half of the previous month's total of 3,936 cattle and 13,763 calves and about 3,000 less than the corresponding period of last year when 2,628 cattle and 9,042 calves came to market.

New all-time high prices were recorded for most all slaughter classes with cows gaining about \$1.00 in comparison with the previous close, bulls advancing \$2.00 and slaughter calves \$1.50. However, slaughter calves lost about 50¢@1.00 of the advance before the period ended. Whiteface stocker calves sold at \$2.00 higher rates and Brahmans advanced \$1.00@2.00. Using the new grade terms which went into effect December 29, 1950, utility and commercial cows sold from \$21.50@25.00 at the close with canner and cutter cows from \$17.00@21.00. Commercial bulls sold from \$26.00@27.00 and cutter and utility kind from \$21.00@25.00. Good slaughter calves turned at \$33.50 midway in the month but the later top was \$32.50. Medium grade calves changed hands from \$28.00@31.00, common from \$26.00@28.00 and cull from \$22.00@25.50. Medium and good whiteface stocker calves brought from \$28.00@32.00 with odd head up to \$35.00 in late deals. Brahmans cashed from \$28.00@29.00. Occasional stocker steers ranged from \$20.00@25.00 and cows from \$18.00@24.00 with a few heifers up to \$30.00.

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Range News of the Southwest



Western Ranges

Western ranges were mostly open during December with favorable grazing except in the dry areas. The reported condition of range feed is about average. Good range feed conditions are reported for Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Nebraska, the Northwest, and California. The Central and Southern Great Plains have fair to good dry range feed. The Southwest, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada have fair range feed that is very dry. Poor range feed conditions are reported for Central and Southern Texas, Northwest New Mexico, Northern Arizona, and Southern Nevada. Livestock have maintained about average condition rating, but are generally in good condition, except in the dry areas, according to the January 1, 1951, Western Livestock and Range Report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Western grazing conditions were generally favorable during December with less than usual snow covering. Snow cover was limited to higher areas and parts of North Dakota. Supplemental feeding of range livestock was limited mostly to the dry areas. The third consecutive month of very limited precipitation reduced the condition of range feed in the Central and Southern Great Plains and the Southwest. In Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming, ranges are open with good feed and much better feed conditions than a year ago. The Northwest has good feed with favorable grazing conditions, following fall rains and mild, open weather during December. Kansas and Oklahoma pastures are very dry with fairly good pasture feed. Texas has drought conditions that reduced range and pasture feed, requiring general supplemental feeding. Range feed was adequate in the North, Northwest, and West Texas sections, with very poor feed in the Central and Southern counties. New Mexico has fair dry range feed in the east with drought conditions and poor feed in the northwest. Eastern Colorado ranges are dry with only fair range feed. Utah ranges are very dry with short feed and some stock water shortage. Nevada range feed is fair to good in the north, with poor feed conditions in the south. Arizona ranges are very dry with fair feed in the south and drought conditions in the north. Northern California ranges and pastures have the best feed in several years, but Southern California is suffering from lack of rainfall. The long fall drought closed the grazing on wheat and small grain pastures in Western Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Eastern Colorado, and Eastern New Mexico. The

early January storm gave limited precipitation to very dry sections of Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado, Northwest Texas, Eastern New Mexico, and Western Oklahoma.

The reported condition of range feed on January 1, 1951, was 78 per cent, compared with 80 per cent last month, 79 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year (1940-49) average of 79 per cent.

Cattle have gone into the winter in about average condition and have generally maintained their good condition, even in areas where feed has been somewhat short. Cattle show a higher than average condition rating in much of the Northern and Central Great Plains and in the Northwest and California. Cattle are in below average condition in the dry areas of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. There are some thin cattle in the poor feed areas of Central and South Texas, Northwest New Mexico, Northern Arizona, and Southern Nevada. The strong demand for stocker and feeder cattle has continued.

The reported condition of cattle and calves on January 1, 1951, was 84 per cent, compared with 85 per cent last month, 84 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year (1940-49) average of 84 per cent.

Sheep and lambs are generally in good condition except in the dry areas. Ewe bands are generally in good condition, following favorable December weather in Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and California. Texas sheep are in fair condition and have been carried on dry range feed with supplemental feeding. Sheep are in below average condition in Utah and Nevada. New Mexico sheep are in fairly good condition with supplemental feeding. Sheep are in poor condition in Northern Arizona and Northwest New Mexico. Early lambing conditions have been favorable in Arizona and California. Wool contracting continues with record prices. There is a continued strong demand for ewes of all ages and ewe lambs.

The reported condition of sheep and lambs on January 1, 1951, was 84 per cent, compared with 85 per cent last month, 85 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year (1940-49) average of 85 per cent.

Oklahoma

Range feed condition was reported at 74 per cent on January 1, a decline of three points from December 1 but one point above average for January 1, according to the Federal-State Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The three months' drought had resulted in a very dry

topsoil condition over the entire state and grazing of wheat and other fall sown grain fields was greatly restricted. Open weather during most of December permitted use of cured grass on ranges and pastures but many stockmen were doing some supplemental feeding of proteins, hay or sorghum feeds. Supplies of most feeds were reported satisfactory and stock water generally adequate in spite of the prolonged drought. A storm moving across the state January 2 brought some snow in the northern counties and rains of one-fourth to one and one-half inches in central and eastern portions. The rain was beneficial through some central areas but in much of the western portion the light precipitation was ineffective.

Cattle condition of 81 per cent on January 1 showed a one point decline from December 1 but was still one point above the 10-year average for January 1. The three months drought has stopped grazing of wheat or other small grain fields but many farmers and stockmen were doing supplemental feeding and keeping cattle in good condition. Demand for stockers, particularly heifers and cows, continued fairly good in some sections and prices were high.

December receipts of cattle and calves at the Oklahoma National Stockyards at Oklahoma City totaled 44,013 head compared with 57,179 head in November and 56,463 in December, 1949. Receipts for the year were 108,766 calves and 825,923 cattle, total 634,679 head compared with 156,995 calves and 564,281 cattle or total of 721,276 head in 1949.

Cattle Sales and Prices

Where sex is not given on sales, excepting calves, the reference is to steers. As "The Cattleman" goes to press several days before date of release, range conditions may have changed since those reports were made.

AMARILLO — C. T. Gusman, Hereford, sold 90 steer calves to Leo Singer, Iowa.

Boots Montgomery, Vega, sold 170 steer and heifer yearlings to Max Rosenstock, Sioux City, Iowa; and 192 two-year-old steers to Westmoreland Feed Mills, California.

C. L. Kullgore, Exell, sold 1,500 one and two-year-old steers and 515 two-year-old steers to Foxley & Co., Omaha, Neb.

J. N. Griffin, Hereford, sold 351 heifer calves to Smiley Triplett, California.

John Clay & Co., Nebraska, bought 376 steer calves from Gusman & Singer, Hereford.

Leo Gallagher, Hereford, sold 103 steer

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Phonix Ryan and Ben Lotzsch, Cattle; Bill Fox, Calves; George Jones, Hogs; Everett Cooper, Sheep

and heifer calves to Louis Woodford, Hereford.

George Porter, Amarillo, sold 282 heifer yearlings to Harp Epstein, Fort Morgan, Colo.; 504 one and two-year-old steers and 184 steer yearlings to Dinklage & Enright, Nebraska; and bought 251 three-year-old steers from Ross Rentfro, Amarillo.

W. N. Stewart, Hereford, sold 29 steer yearlings to Jno. Clay & Co., Colorado; 50 steer calves to Jim Bob Ellison, Hereford; and 15 heifer yearlings to Ralph Hastings, Hereford.

Triplett & Brown, Hereford, sold 500 steer yearlings to Sinton & Brown, California.

Bob Mayers, Denver, bought 246 steer yearlings from Martin Crews, Dumas; 129 steer yearlings from Bell & Newberry, Dumas; 132 from Bassman & Reich, Dumas; 29 two-year-old steers from Appling Bros., Dumas; 286 heifer yearlings from Kenneth Cook, Vega; and sold 60 steer yearlings to George Hanks, Denver.

Fred Hill, Whitewater, Kans., bought 495 steer yearlings and 392 heifer yearlings from L. B. Dudley, Bushland; 376 two-year-old steers from C. H. Meeker, Dumas; and sold 708 steer yearlings to Louis Dinklage, Nebraska.

Bill Jones, Adrian, sold 77 cows to Los Angeles parties.

Morris Freeman, Exell, sold 500 two-year-old steers to Herman Colpein, Tulare, Calif.

Livestock Buying Co., California, bought 129 steer yearlings from Bill Hullett, Adrian; 225 from Matt & Tom Fields, Adrian; 249 one and two-year-old steers from H. A. DeLamar, Dumas.

Lacy Meek, Dumas, sold 199 two-year-old steers to J. E. Oneal, Helm, Calif.

Bosman & Reich, Denver, bought 89 steer yearlings from Tina Brillhart,

Dumas; and sold 401 steer yearlings to Wolf Bros., Denver.

Walter Wilmouth, Dumas, sold 102 heifer and steer calves to Newby & Son, Plattsburg, Mo.

Charley Brown, Dumas, sold 84 steer and heifer calves to Bill O'Laughlin, Miami.

John Clay & Co., Amarillo, sold 66 steer yearlings to Frank B. Davis, Greeley, Colo.

Ross Rentfro, Amarillo, sold 86 three-year-old steers to Marcus Rudnick, Kansas; 25 to George Porter; 50 to Bill Hullett, and 156 to G. W. Clark.

M. Q. Beauchamp, Dumas, sold 164 heifer yearlings to Ted Coleman, Scotland.

C. C. Burnett, Dumas, sold 50 heifer yearlings to Producers L. S. Assn., Colo.

D. I. Barnett, Dumas, sold 330 two-year-old steers to Farr Farms, Greeley, Colo.

Cator & Traylor, Sunray, sold 400 steers to Walsh & Robin, California.

John Hankins, White Deer, sold 100 two-year-old steers to Farmers L. S. Com. Co., Colorado.

F. M. Brown, Adrian, sold 383 heifer yearlings to Baca Grant Farm, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Bob Brent, Dumas, sold 161 heifer yearlings to Oscar Anderson, Colorado.

S. Weisbart, Dumas, shipped 427 heifer and steer yearlings to Brush, Colo.

Carl Boyd, Dumas, sold 493 two-year-old steers to C. H. Miliken, California.

O. B. Thomas, Dumas, sold 160 heifer and steer calves to Rosenstock Com. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Roy Wilmoth, Dumas, sold 502 two-year-old steers to Foxley & Co., Greeley, Colo.; and 189 to Livestock Buying Co., California.

Trading has been very active the past 30 days. Most of the cattle which had

been put on wheat pasture had to move, which caused a rush. Most of these cattle went to feed pens and not many stockers are moving. We have had two light snows but need more moisture for wheat grazing.

Steer calves are selling 32c to 35c; heifer calves 30c to 34c; two and three-year-old heifers 30c to 32c; dry cows 18c to 26c; cows with calves \$275 to \$350; yearling steers 30c to 35c; two 30c to 35c.—N. H. Sweeney.

ARCH, NEW MEX.—Lewis & Gowdy, Arch, bought 362 Angus cows from Fred Archer, Fort Worth; and three loads of mixed cattle on the Clovis market and moved 300 mixed breed steers to Bethel Ranch.

Merrill & Lewis, Clovis, bought 300 mixed Brahman calves on the San Antonio market; and 200 feeder bulls on the Clovis and Amarillo markets.

Shorty Moore, Arch, shipped two loads of mixed cattle to the Clovis market.

W. H. Lyle, Sudan, Texas, bought 120 Angus heifers from Texas parties.

Plenty of contracts have been written for spring, with yearlings around 30c and better, depending upon weight and quality, with good demand. Runs are the heaviest in history at the Clovis and Amarillo markets and prices are in line with the major markets. Prospects are good for early grass with considerable moisture over a wide area. Plenty of cattle are leaving this part of the country and it looks like there will be a big shortage of stocker cattle when spring comes.

Bun Lewis, Clovis, bought the Briscoe Ranch, near La Junta, Colo., consisting of about 66,000 acres, for a reported price of \$325,000.—James A. Gowdy.

BENJAMIN—There has been very little trading since last report, as the

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weather continues dry and stockmen don't know just when they want to sell and deliver their cattle. Prices are steady to strong and there is a good demand for all cattle priced in line with the market. Cattle are wintering in good condition, however, they are being fed a good deal of feed, which is very high. There is plenty of good grass on the ranches.—Chas. Moorhouse.

CARLSBAD, N. M.—Russell Hodgins, St. Joseph, Mo., sold 1,400 yearling steers to H. K. Powell and O. J. Patterson, Maitland, Mo.; 1,600 yearling heifers to Missouri buyers; 625 yearling heifers and 1,000 yearling steers to F. W. Bredensteiner, North Boro, Iowa; 625 to Missouri and Kansas buyers.

Dick Morrison, Carlsbad, N. M., sold 100 mixed cattle to L. T. Godfrey, Roswell; 100 cows to Fred Dodson, Amarillo; 2,100 mixed calves to Jessa Burner, Pecos; 1,400 mixed calves to Twin Wells Co., Dexter; 1,400 mixed calves to Powell-Patterson, Maitland, Mo.; 300 mixed calves to George Porter, Amarillo; and 1,000 mixed cattle to San Pasqual Land & Cattle Co., Brawley, Calif.

The country is getting dry but we have lots of old grass. Cattle are wintering very good so far. Lots of the ranchers are feeding pretty heavy. Short age yearlings are going to be very scarce in the spring.—Dick Morrison.

CLARENDON—Melton & Thomason, Pampa, sold 200 heifer calves to Dan Gill, Pampa; 125 cows to Burton Reynolds, Pampa; and bought 125 cows from Alex Inman, Reydon, Calif.

Shelton & Chamberlain, Clarendon, sold 518 steer and heifer yearlings to Newby & Son, Plattsburg, Mo.; 284 yearling steers to Miller & Karsh, Denver, Colo.; and bought cattle as follows: 201 two-year-old steers from John Sims, Pampa; 83 from Mrs. Harold Osborne, Pampa; 68 from J. H. McMurtry, Clarendon; 50 calves from A. L. Thornberry, Clarendon; 223 steer yearlings from Meacham & Shelton, Memphis; 72 from Leon Spear, Crowell; 198 from Roy Steele, Crowell; 464 from Marion Huston, Crowell; 120 steer and heifer yearlings from Johnson & Eaker, Crowell; 90 from Harper Wilkerson, Paducah; and 98 heifer yearlings from A. C. Wilkerson, Pampa.

Theis Co., Pampa, sold 164 steer yearlings to Roy Sheets, Canadian.

Chester Fires, Wellington, sold 100 calves to A. C. Wilkerson, Pampa.

Cattle are wintering in fine condition.

We have had no bad weather, and had .39 rain.

Steer calves are selling 35c to 40c; heifer calves 34c to 39c; dry cows 19c to 22c; cows with calves \$225 to \$325; yearling steers and two 30c.—A. T. Jeffries.

EL PASO—Sid Bradley, Fabens, moved 200 cows to his new ranch near Carlsbad, N. M.

Grover Nealy, Fabens, bought 138 two-year-old steers from Mr. Turney, Lobo, and resold them to a Kansas buyer; and 23 cows from Clyde Fields, Sierra Blanca.

Montes Packing Co. bought eight yearlings and two cows from Walter Beach, Newman, N. M., and 30 heavy springer cows from F. B. Blythe, El Paso.

Peyton Packing Co., El Paso, sold 21 two-year-old bulls to S. E. Moler, Oklahoma, and bought 118 fat steers from Paul Davidson, Clint; and received 52 steers from Amarillo.

There is very little trading going on here and the country is still dry and it doesn't look very much like rain.—R. E. Beatty.

HEBRONVILLE—M. S. Thomas, Toyah, bought 120 yearling steers from Robert Hinnant, Hebronville.

Quite a number of contracts have been made for spring delivery, with some shipments being made in the next few days.

We have had no rain since last report and everyone is feeding. Prices remain high and good on all classes of cattle.—Jack H. Mims.

HIGGINS—Bill Nemiere, Shattuck, bought 63 calves from Jake Sell, Higgins; 55 steer calves from Irwin Ackers, Follett; 60 yearling steers from Edward Ackers, Follett; 180 mixed cattle from Tyson & Walton, Higgins.

Frank Walton, Higgins, sold 75 yearling steers and heifers to Kansas City parties.

C. O. Kelln, Higgins, sold 112 steer calves to Tyson & Walton, Higgins.

We have had a half inch of rain in January and the weather has been mild. Cattle are wintering in good condition.—R. B. Tyson.

MULESHOE—Halsell Cattle Co., Amherst, sold 40 cows on the Oklahoma City market.

Jno. S. McMurtry, Muleshoe, sold 23 cows on the Fort Worth market.

Wheat has been grazed off due to lack of moisture and receipts have been heavy

at all livestock auctions in the wheat area. Range cattle are wintering well on grass and a little supplemental feeding. We have had rain and snow totaling .77 of an inch since January 1st.

Steer calves are selling 30c to 35c; two- and three-year-old heifers, \$200 to \$300; dry cows, 21c to 26c; cows with calves, \$250 to \$300; yearling steers, 31c to 38c.—Jno. S. McMurtry.

QUITAQUE—Cattle are wintering fine to good. Grass cured up well in the late fall and some snow which fell later helped to make some new grass. There is ample feed and grass but no wheat pasture. Some of the cattle look better than they did in early fall.—O. W. Stroup.

CATTLEOG

Rancho Sacatal, Dos Cabezas, Ariz., sold their senior herd sire, WHR Double Princeps, to the Horton Hereford Ranch, Klamath Falls, Oregon, for \$25,000 cash during the Denver show. The bull will be ten years old in May and it is believed this is a world's record price for a bull of his age.

Abe Hooper, Colorado Springs, has been selected full time secretary and sales manager of the Pikes Peak Cattleman's Association, according to an announcement by the association.

Jaques Smeets, widely known in the Hereford industry as a showman and for the past several months herdsman for John E. Rice & Sons, Sheridan, Wyo., has accepted a position as herdsman for Poca Dot Farms, Deerfield, Va. Smeets was with Hiwan Ranch, Lakewood, Colo., for a number of years.

Bowen Hereford Farm, Coleman, Texas, reports the recent sale of a three-month-old bull calf to J. F. Ferrell, Elgin, Okla., at \$2,000. The calf is by HG Proud Mixer A and out of a Lorena's Domino dam. Robert I. Bowen, owner of Bowen Hereford Farm, intends to show the calf and will make delivery after the show season next fall. Ferrell has a herd of Hazlett cows on which he intends to use the bull.

Henry Smith, breeder of registered and commercial cattle, who ranches near Hillsboro, Texas, recently sold a load of 18 month old Angus steers to a Dallas concern that averaged \$340.59 per head.

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Savage Returns From South American Mission

D. A. SAVAGE, superintendent of the USDA Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., returned January 7 from a three-month range study of Uruguay for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. His mission was conducted at the request of the Government of Uruguay for the purpose of advising on methods of improving range forage production and livestock utilization. His report, now in process of preparation, will be combined with those of other members of the Uruguayan mission when the group reconvenes in Washington, D. C., in March. The final report will then be released by the International Bank to officials, stockmen and farmers of Uruguay.

Uruguay, the smallest country in South America and slightly smaller than Oklahoma, is among leading nations of the world in density of livestock per capita of human population. It has about the same number of sheep as the United States and more cattle than Texas. Its two million people possess about eight million cattle and thirty million sheep.

Native grasslands and livestock represent the principal natural resource of the country. The average stocking rate is one head of cattle and about four sheep to every five acres of land. The average annual rainfall is 40 inches, but occasional droughts of 100-day duration have a disastrous effect on the prosperity and stability of livestock production. Frequent shortages of grass, the principal diet of all livestock, is a continuing problem. No grain or protein concentrates are fed to range livestock and very little hay, silage, or other reserve feeds are produced.

Foot-and-mouth disease and many other animal ailments are of common and devastating occurrence.

The quality of most range livestock is good but their condition is often reduced by disease and lack of feed. Herefords, of English or American importation, predominate among the beef cattle. Diseases, frequent scarcities of grass, and lack of reserve feeds result in extremely low calf and lamb crops. Steers are rarely in marketable condition before they are four or five years old. It was apparent that much could be done to improve these conditions. Uruguayans appeared to be anxious to adopt modern agricultural methods. They were very hospitable and helpful to the mission.

The country is extremely democratic,

intensely patriotic, outspokenly anti-communistic, and professedly pro-United States. The people are mainly of Spanish descent with admixtures of Italian, French, and other Europeans. Indians and other colored races are of rare occurrence.

The country is situated at the same distance from the equator as Oklahoma, but climatic conditions are generally more favorable. No snow occurs and frosts are rare. Consequently, the agricultural products include some rice, sugar cane, citrus fruits and other crops of the subtropics, as well as wheat, oats, flax, sunflowers and other crops of the temperate zone.

Big Spring Sheriffs Posse Futurity

THE Big Spring Sheriffs Posse announces its third annual Futurity will be held in Big Spring, Texas, with trials, April 15th, and final stakes on the 22nd. With purses of \$9,000 and \$11,000 in its two previous years, the Big Spring event looms as a major stake for two year olds.

The Futurity will be run in two divisions again this year, the quarter-mile with \$1,000 added and a one-half mile division with \$500 added. Nominations may be made for either or both divisions, and will be accepted until January 15th. Supporting races up to seven-eighths mile will fill the card on both the day of the trials and of the final stakes.

The Big Spring Futurity is sponsored by the Sheriffs Posse as a community endeavor. Revenues from the event go into plant improvements.

Set up originally as an open quarter-mile event, a longer division was added last year. This year was extended to one-half mile this year. Both divisions remain open as to breeding but the longer division last year attracted some of the nation's outstanding two-year-old Thoroughbreds.

Dr. M. H. Bennett is Posse president and J. R. Dillard, Futurity chairman. Committeemen serve the Futurity on a volunteer basis.

For its two previous meets, former State Racing Commissioner Judge John V. Morrissey, has acted as Presiding Steward. Established rules of organized racing are used at the Big Spring track.

Seventy nominees from seven states were received last year. These included the best of the Southwest's Quarter Horses as well as many of the leading Thoroughbred two year olds.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Station Receives Grants for Research

THE U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., recently received a grant of \$9,000 from Swift and Company to assist the station in its brush-control investigation in the Southern Great Plains. Last fall the same company made a smaller grant to the station to assist with its winter feeding trials with beef cattle, according to an announcement by D. A. Savage, station superintendent.

Earlier in the current grazing season the Salt Producers Association of America made a special grant of \$5,000 to assist the station in its beef cattle feeding studies.

These allotments, and similar cooperation from other firms, private individuals, and stockmen, are furnished without any strings attached and represent substantial contributions to the station's research program.

The Woodward Station is conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Soil Conservation Service, the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and other State and Federal agencies and stockmen in the Southern Great Plains. The station was established in 1913 for dry-farming investigations. For many years it has been a center of research on sorghums, windbreaks, homestead plantings, small grains, rotation and tillage tests and horticultural crops. In 1936 it became the headquarters for grass breeding, regrassing and range and pasture-improvement studies conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry in the five-state region.

The station includes 1,080 acres near the headquarters at Woodward, 4,315 acres on its Southern Plains Experimental Range, north of Fort Supply, and conducts additional experimental work in cooperation with farmers, ranchers and other stations in the area. More than 600 head of beef cattle are now grazed annually on the experimental range to determine how best to manage the native range and reseeded pastures of the region. The station endeavors at all times to conduct its research work in such a manner as to produce dependable information of practical dollars-and-cents value to farmers and stockmen. They gladly welcome help and suggestions for strengthening and improving their research program and general service to the public.

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The cost of membership in the Association is \$6.00 annual dues and 10 cents per head per year assessment on the number of cattle rendered.

The Association employs inspectors at the markets and principal shipping stations on the range. Field inspectors are also employed to travel over the range country and investigate reports of cattle stealing, etc. Association attorneys assist in the prosecution of those charged with theft of cattle owned by members.

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Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth

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Injectable Aureomycin Available for Treating Livestock Diseases

LEDERLE Laboratories announces the introduction of an injectable form of aureomycin, Aureomycin Intravenous Veterinary, for use by veterinarians in the treatment of a wide variety of animal diseases.

On the basis of field trials by practicing veterinarians and agricultural experiment stations, Aureomycin Intravenous has been shown to be highly effective in treating the following diseases:

in cattle: Calf scours and pneumonia, foot rot, shipping fever, pneumonia complex in adult animals, septic mastitis and metritis.

In horses: Strangles, septicemias, shipping fever and infected wounds.

In small animals: Respiratory infections (pneumonia, sinusitis, and tonsillitis), gastrointestinal infections, bacterial infections associated with distemper, leptospirosis, coccidiosis, local infections (boils, infected wounds, and ear infections), cystitis, nephritis, feline infectious enteritis and feline coryza.

Investigational work, now in progress, undoubtedly will prove the effectiveness of aureomycin against other infections of domestic animals.

Aureomycin Intravenous should always be used in treating cattle and horses; and its use is recommended for the treatment of calves and small animals where, because of severity of infection, high blood levels are required quickly. Calves not yet ruminating, dogs, cats, and other small animals also can be medicated with Aureomycin Capsules Veterinary.

Aureomycin Hydrochloride Crystalline Intravenous Veterinary is supplied in vials of 100 mg. and 500 mg. with diluent. It is available only by or on the prescription of a veterinarian.

First Quarter Angus Business Records Impressive Gains

ANGUS business set a fast pace in the purebred beef cattle industry last year which has continued through the first quarter of the new fiscal year, announces Frank Richards, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago.

An impressive gain of 47 per cent more new herds of purebred Aberdeen-Angus established during the first three months of the national registry organization's 1951 fiscal period points to continued improvement in modern beef cattle production. During the first quarter, 750 purebred Aberdeen-Angus herds were founded as shown by the number of new members joining the association. This compared with 517 new herds started during the same period a year ago.

Registrations of purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle for the first quarter totaled 44,530, showing a 26 per cent gain over the 35,317 Angus recorded by the national association during the same period last year. Transfers increased 24 per cent, with 32,531 purebred Angus changing hands during the first quarter of the 1951 fiscal year as compared with 26,232 a year ago.

During the past fiscal year, new Angus records were scored when the association registered 110,442 head of cattle and transferred 98,591. New member-breeders joining the association during 1950 totaled 2,431.

LIVESTOCK CALENDAR

HEREFORD SALES

- Feb. 6—Top O'Texas Hereford Association, Pampa, Texas.
 Feb. 7—Southwest Oklahoma Cattleman's Assn., Lawton, Okla.
 Feb. 12—Howard County Hereford Br. Assn., Big Spring, Texas.
 Feb. 13—North Plains Hereford Assn., Perryton, Texas.
 Feb. 13—Beckham County Hereford Assn., Sayre, Okla.
 Feb. 13-14—Tri-State Hereford Assn., Clayton, New Mexico.
 Feb. 15—Central Oklahoma Hereford Br. Assn., Oklahoma City.
 Feb. 15—Kansas Range Bull Sale, Dodge City, Kansas.
 Feb. 16—Gulf Coast Breeders, Columbus, Texas.
 Feb. 20—San Antonio Hereford Sale, San Antonio, Texas.
 Feb. 24—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kansas.
 Feb. 27—Round-Up Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
 Feb. 27—Beaver County Hereford Assn., Beaver City, Okla.
 Feb. 27—Hill Country Herefords, Mason, Texas.
 Feb. 28—Pantangle Hereford Br. Assn., Amarillo, Texas.
 Mar. 10—Sand Hills Hereford Assn., Odessa, Texas.
 Mar. 14—Oklahoma State Hereford Sale, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mar. 17—East Texas Hereford Br. Assn., Tyler, Texas.
 Apr. 18—Red River Hereford Br. Assn., Frederick, Okla.
 May 6—L. L. Jones & Son, Garden City, Kansas.

POLLED HEREFORDS

- Feb. 1—Texas Polled Hereford Assn., Fort Worth, Texas.
 Feb. 19—Circle M Ranch, Senatobia, Miss.
 Feb. 20—Mid-South Polled Hereford Assn., Memphis, Tenn.
 Mar. 12—Kansas Polled Assn., Liberal, Kansas.
 Mar. 13—Gardner Hereford Ranch, Broken, Ark.
 Mar. 27—Panola-Tate Polled Hereford Sale, Senatobia, Miss.
 Apr. 2-3—Texas Polled Hereford Show and Sale, Marshall, Texas.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES

- Feb. 2—Texas Aberdeen-Angus Assn., Fort Worth, Texas.

- Feb. 10—Texas Aberdeen-Angus Assn., San Antonio, Texas.
 Feb. 26—C. E. Bond Sale, Wichita, Kansas.
 Mar. 1—Birdseye Angus Farm, Poncha, Ark.
 Mar. 13—Oklahoma State Angus Sale, Oklahoma City.
 Mar. 16—Northwest Texas Foundation Sale, Sulphur Springs, Texas.
 Mar. 26—Fooks Angus Farms, Camden, Ark.
 Mar. 20—Eastern Regional Angus Show and Sale, Truett, N. J.
 Mar. 31—Forest & Bethel Angus Sale, Pine Plains, N. Y.
 Apr. 7—Kellier Ranch-Black Gold Sale, Robert Lee, Texas.
 Apr. 12—Mid-Kansas Angus Br. Assn., Hutchinson, Kansas.

SHORTHORN SALES

- Feb. 1—Texas Shorthorn Assn., Ft. Worth, Texas.
 Mar. 16—Oklahoma State Shorthorn Sale, Oklahoma City, Okla.

HORSES

- Apr. 2—V. O. Hildreth Quarter Horse Dispersion, Alamo, Texas.

BRAHMAN SALES

- Feb. 9—Texas Area No. 2 Houston Fat Stock Show, Houston, Texas.
 Mar. 8—Texas Mid-Coastal Brahman Breeders Sale, El Campo, Texas.

GENERAL

- Feb. 16-25—San Antonio Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Texas.
 Feb. 26-Mar. 2—Amarillo Fat Stock Show, Amarillo, Texas.
 Feb. 28-Mar. 4—International Fair and Exposition, Laredo, Texas.
 Mar. 1-3—San Angelo Fat Stock Show, San Angelo, Texas.
 Mar. 2-8—Louisiana Quarter Horse Show, Baton Rouge, La.
 Mar. 7-10—Sand Hills Hereford & Quarter Horse Show, Odessa, Texas.
 Mar. 12-14—Annual Convention, Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn., Dallas, Texas.
 Mar. 26-27—37th Annual Convention, New Mexico Cattle Growers Assn., Albuquerque, N. M.
 Mar. 15—Sonoma Quarter Horse Show, Sonoma, Calif.

Oklahoma 4-H and FFA Livestock Show March 12-16

A. K. MACKEY, manager of the Oklahoma 4-H and FFA Livestock Show, said today that premium lists had been distributed to all County Agents and Vocational Agriculture Instructors in Oklahoma. This year's show will be held March 12-13-14-15 and 16, at the Oklahoma National Stockyards and Livestock Coliseum.

A. E. Darlow, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Oklahoma A. & M. College, will again judge the steers. Allen A. Heidebrecht, who is in charge of hogs at Oklahoma A. & M. College, will be the barrow judge. Rufus F. Cox, who is head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Kansas State College, will pick the champion lambs. These are the same judges that did such a satisfactory job at last year's show. They were unanimously recommended by all organizations to judge again this year.

J. M. Ives, District Extension Agent, Stillwater, and Byrle Killian, District Vocational Agriculture Supervisor, Stillwater, will be superintendents of the steer show. Bill Beck, Extension Animal Husbandman, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., and Benton Thomason, District Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture, Stillwater, will be the fat barrow superintendents. Fat wethers will be supervised by Marvin Bickett, District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture, Stillwater, and Ford Mercer, Livestock Marketing Specialist, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater.



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Cattle Shades**

THE effectiveness of summer shade for livestock depends on how it is built and where it is located, report agricultural engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Working together at El Centro, Calif., scientists of the University of California Animal Husbandry Division and the Farm Structures Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Md., determined facts that will help livestock around the country to beat the heat, and make more efficient use of their feed.

Their job, they found, was to reduce the radiated heat that livestock under a shade must bear. Elaborate tests showed that the biggest sources of radiated heat were the ground surrounding the shadow of the livestock shade and the underside of the roof of the shade.

Working from this start, the agricultural engineers determined three ways to improve livestock shades: (1) Raise the roof height of the shade; (2) place the shade on grassland rather than on bare ground; and (3) cover the roof of the shade with hay.

By raising the shade from 10 to 14 feet, the scientists were able to lower the radiation heat load borne by the cattle from 186 to 180 Btu per hour per square foot. (Btu per hour per square foot is engineering language for the amount of heat striking each square foot of the cow's surface.) Proof that the cattle could tell the difference was shown in an El Centro experiment involving a 12-foot and a 7-foot shade. These two shades were identical except for height, and were installed side by side in a corral holding eight Hereford steers. The high shade was used almost exclusively by the animals; the seven-foot shade, ignored.

Placing the shade in pasture grass rather than on bare ground was a big factor in reducing the heat load on the livestock. Fescue pasture grass at El Centro lowered the heat load 12 Btu per hour per square foot—from 180 to 168, as compared with the same shade on hard ground.

Scientists showed in this same experiment that adding hay to the top of a galvanized iron shade dropped the heat load from 168 Btu per hour per square foot to 164.

Those 22 Btu per hour per square foot of radiant heat that did not reach the animal because of the three shade improvements are the equivalent of a pound of water evaporated from the

lungs of a yearling calf every hour. Not only did the changes lower the radiated heat load borne by the cattle under the shelter, but also lowered the air temperature under the shade, adding further to livestock comfort.

Changing the size of the shade and adding walls to three sides had little effect on the amount of radiated heat under the shade.

Working on the problem of keeping non-sweating cattle in California's hot Imperial Valley eating during above 100-degree summer heat, the same scientists developed an automatic shower that may be the answer. There is always good eating on the lush irrigated pastures, but the temperature is too high for the cattle to change the grass into pounds.

During a 66-day trial last summer (the mean high temperature was 104) eight Hereford cattle that had the advantage of the automatic shower plus an artificial shade, each gained an average of 1.57 pounds a day. Eight other Herefords with a similar shade and in the same pasture—but with no shower—each gained an average of 1.20 pounds per day. The cooling shower added .37 of a pound of beef to each animal daily.

**Smith Western Representative
for Angus Association**

WALTER H. SMITH of Walla Walla, Washington, who joined the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association staff at Chicago early last year, will represent the national organization in the seven Western States—Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona. He assumes part of the territory formerly covered by Carl A. Oldsen.

In making this announcement, Frank Richards, secretary of the national association, pointed out that this division of territory would allow still greater service to the western Aberdeen-Angus breeders. Mr. Oldsen, who makes his home at Billings, Montana, will devote his entire time to Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota.

**74th Annual Convention
TEXAS AND SOUTHWESTERN
CATTLE RAISERS ASSN
Dallas, Texas, Mar. 12-14, 1951**

The new western representative is a graduate of Washington State College, where he obtained a degree in animal husbandry. Mr. Smith has taken an active part in 4-H Club and FFA work in his state. He was a member of the livestock judging team at Washington State College and has much experience and training in livestock production. His home address is Route 1, Box 226, Walla Walla, Washington.

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